The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE STEAM-PACKET TAMAR, J. Allen, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, at 8 P.M. JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H.R.S.N. Company's Wharf.
REDUCED FARES—
CABIN, *including Provisions*.. £5.
STEERAGE, *ditto ditto*..... £2. 10663

STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE PHŒNIX, steamer, will leave for the above district on Thursday next, the 29th instant, at eight P.M.
Kellick's Wharf, June 27. 10689

FOR WOLLONGONG.

THE SCHOONER MARIA PRUDENCE, will leave Kellick's Wharf for the above port this afternoon at 5 o'clock. 10711

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine new Schooner CLARISSA, 60 tons register, James Johnson, master.
Fitted with every convenience for passengers, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage enquire on board, at the Commercial Wharf; or to THOMAS CROFT.
June 27. 10686

FOR MORETON BAY AND WIDE BAY.

THE well-known Cutter SWAN, John Bragg, master, (now lying at the Commercial Wharf) having part of her cargo engaged, will be despatched for the above ports on Wednesday or Thursday next at the latest.
For freight or passage, having good accommodations for passengers. Apply to the master, on board; or to THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.
June 26. 10691

FOR PORT ALBERT DIRECT.

THE SCHOONER COLINA, 55 tons register, George Jackson, master; has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers, and will sail on the 15th July.
ROBERT HOW AND CO., Lower George-street.
Sydney, June 26. 10680

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine new schooner PETREL, Thomas Gibson, master, loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
10426 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE FINE BRIG PALMYRA, Captain Lindsay, will have quick despatch.
For passage only, having excellent accommodation, apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 10076

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE DORSET is now taking in cargo at Kellie's Wharf, and will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain WALSH, on board; or to JOUBERT AND MURPHY.
June 26. 10611

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT,

THE well-known clipper PHANTOM, 250 tons, Captain H. T. Fox, will have quick despatch. Has splendid accommodation for passengers, with spacious stern cabin for ladies. Apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 10483

FOR ADELAIDE.

THE FINE BRIG HERO, burthen per register 162 tons, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain Tregurtha; or to
10683 ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA NEWCASTLE.

THE fine new ship SUBRAON, 511 tons, will sail in a few days; has most superior accommodations. For passage only, apply to GEORGE THORNTON,
10624 Custom House.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE PACKET-BRIG MAUKIN, Captain Hughes, will sail at daylight on Friday, the 30th June.
For passage only apply on board, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT,
10564 Lower Fort-street.

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND,

THE BRIGANTINE SPEC, 170 tons, Henry Burns, master, is now receiving cargo, and will sail positively on Thursday next, weather permitting. For freight or passage apply to the master on board; or to SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
10535 Campbell's Wharf.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

THE fine new Brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 150 tons, Wm. Pilfold, Commander, is now ready to take final cargo for the above port, from whence, should sufficient inducement offer, she will proceed to OTAGO. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to M. JOSEPH,
10690 390, George-street.

FOR MAURITIUS DIRECT.

THE A1 Schooner ANTARES, 150 tons, Captain Kyle, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Agents.
An Apprentice Wanted. 10670

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE Fine new Brig JULIA PERCY, 101 tons register, launched at Portland Bay in August last, built of the best materials, and well found in stores, carries a large cargo, and is admirably adapted for carrying stock; is now lying in the stream, off Moore's Wharf. For further particulars apply to HENRY MOORE, Miller's point. 10671

FOR CALCUTTA WITH HORSES.

THE FINE SHIP HYDERABAD, 816 tons, Frederick Augustus Castle, commander, now arrived, and will take engagements at once for horses, for which early application is necessary. Will sail in all July.
Apply to the Captain, on board; or, to GEORGE THORNTON
10479 Custom House.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE A1 British built brig SALACIA, 296 tons O.M., G. Webster, commander.
For freight or passage apply to Captain WEBSTER, on board; or to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
15th June. 10077

FOR LONDON

THE first-class British built barque MARCHIONESS OF DOUGLASS, 579 tons register, David Henderson, commander.
For freight or passage apply to SMITH AND CAMPBELL; or, ROBERT HOW AND CO.
8692

FOR LONDON.

THE FINE BARQUE BLAIR, A1, 333 tons, William Mordy, Commander, will be ready for sea in a few days.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; to F. EBSWORTH; Or, J. B. METCALFE.
June 21. 10422

FOR LONDON.

THE well known barque HONDURAS, 392 tons, H. C. Cayzer, commander.
This vessel has most of her dead weight on board; will sail on or about the 1st August. Has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage apply to the Commander; GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
Sydney, June 26. 10698

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing A 1 teak-built ship CITY OF POONAH, belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, 700 tons register, Christopher Nelson, commander, will positively sail, full or not full, on the 1st July.
This vessel has but one stern and two side cabins disengaged, and will carry but a limited number of intermediate and steerage passengers; early application for passage is therefore requested.
The City of Poonah carries an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage apply to the commander on board, from the hours of eleven to two o'clock on each day, or to BOYD AND CO.
9598

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

POST OFFICE PACKET FOR JULY.

THE well-known fast-sailing barque SYDNEY, 345 tons register, John White, Commander.
Has two cabins disengaged, and will sail 1st July.
Apply to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street.
June 24. 10685

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 ship CANTON, 609 tons, D. Friend, commander. This ship has a splendid 'tween decks, and is in every respect admirably adapted for the conveyance of horses or stock.
Apply to MACINTOSH AND HIRST, Queen's-place.
10,018

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE BRIG FREAK, 245 tons register. Apply to the undersigned, at the Circular Quay. T. BECKFORD SIMPSON,
June 24. 10620

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE fine colonial barque FANNY FISHER, 239 tons register, Charles Harrold, commander, now landing her inward cargo at Queen's Wharf, will be ready for sea as soon as discharged.
For freight or other particulars apply to Captain Harrold, on board; or to HENRY FISHER, City Depot, Corner of King and George streets.
June 27. 10706

PARRAMATTA.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 7th June, 1848.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, at noon of the 28th instant, for the performance of such services as may be required by the Royal Engineer Department (on the part of the Ordnance) in the undermentioned trades, at Parramatta, from the 1st July, 1848, to the 31st March, 1850.

TRADES.

Bricklayers', Masons', and Paviors Work
Carpenters' Work
Plasterers' Work
Painters' and Glaziers' Work
Ironmongers' Work
Smiths' Work.

Persons desirous of tendering, may obtain every information respecting these contracts, by applying at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Sydney.
Printed schedules, with prices, may be obtained at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, and at the Barrack Office, Parramatta, on making a deposit of one pound for the same, which deposit will be returned to the parties when the schedules will have been returned, without being defaced or altered.
One rate of per-centage will be admissible under or over *each* of the trades.
The same person may tender for one or the whole of the trades.
T. W. RAMSAY,
9701 Dep. Com. Gen.

AUSTRALIAN FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Members will take place on Wednesday, the 5th day of July, at half-past seven, P.M., at Mr. R. Driver's, King-street, for the purpose of electing Office Bearers for the ensuing year.
Members of the Committee are requested to attend at 5, P.M.
R. HIPKISS, Secretary.
Sydney, June 26. 10678

HOMEBUSH RACES, 1848.

LIST of subscriptions received and money disbursed:—

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand from May, 1847 ..	110	7	1
Subscription received after publication of accounts, 1847	4	2	0
His Excellency the Governor	20	0	0
Members of the Australian Jockey Club	30	0	0
Lessee of the Course	40	0	0
Surplus from Winner Hack Stakes	15	0	0
Entrances after deductions for second horses	126	0	0
Booths	100	0	0
Deductions from winners	20	0	0
Fruit and horse stands	3	5	0
Mr. Alexander	0	10	6
Armitage	1	1	0
Captain Batty	1	1	0
Mr. Butts	3	0	0
Wm. Broughton	3	0	0
Barton	1	0	0
Browne	3	0	0
S. Boyd	1	0	0
T. Burns	1	1	0
Birnstingl	1	1	0
J. Cullen	3	0	0
Carr	1	1	0
Crawford	1	1	0
Cheek	1	1	0
T. Campbell	1	1	0
M. M. Cohen	1	0	0
Cash	0	10	0
Cash	1	1	0
Chalis	2	2	0
Colman and Piddington	1	1	0
R. Campbell, tertius	1	1	0
Dr. Dobie	1	0	0
Mr. S. Donaldson, M.C.	1	1	0
Drew	1	0	0
Deslouets	3	0	0
M. Dillon	1	1	0
D. Daly	1	1	0
Darvall	1	1	0
Wm. Davis	0	10	6
Dunsmure	1	1	0
Dixon	1	1	0
J. Donaldson	1	1	0
Douglass	0	10	6
Ebden, M.C.	1	1	0
Captain Elliott	1	1	0
Mr. Foster	3	0	0
Farrell	0	10	0
Flower	1	1	0
Fletcher	1	1	0
Fawcett	1	1	0
Ford	1	1	0
A Friend	1	1	0
A Friend	1	1	0
A Friend	0	10	6
Mr. Gorrick	3	0	0
Gill	0	10	0
Gall	1	0	0
Dr. Hadley	1	0	0
Mr. Hoskin	2	0	0
J. Hand	3	0	0
Hood	1	0	0
Hindson	1	1	0
Hart	0	10	6
A. Holroyd	1	1	0
Hardy	1	1	0
R. Hill	1	1	0
Hayes and Co.	0	10	6
Captain Innes	2	2	0
Jenner	1	0	0
Mr. M. Joseph	1	0	0
Jardine	3	0	0
Jenkins	3	0	0
J. Lublin	0	5	0
Knox	1	0	0
Lyon	1	1	0
W. Lawson, Jun.	5	0	0
Long	1	0	0
Lyons, Jun.	1	0	0
Major Last	1	1	0
Mr. Moffit	1	1	0
J. Matthews	3	0	0
Merrett	3	0	0
J. Murphy	1	1	0
J. B. Metcalfe	0	10	6
Martyn and Combes	1	1	0
Montgomery	1	0	0
M'Evoy	1	0	0
M'Gee	1	0	0
Captain Mills	1	1	0
Newton	1	1	0
Nash	2	0	0
Major Nicholson	1	1	0
Captain Nelson	1	1	0
Mr. C. O'Connell	1	1	0
Peek	1	1	0
Messrs. Prevost and Rudd	1	1	0
Mr. Rae	1	1	0
J. Roberts	3	0	0
C. Roberts	3	0	0
P. N. Russell	0	10	0
G. Robinson	0	10	6
Riddell, M.C.	1	0	0
Ray	1	1	0
Ramsay	1	1	0
Stewart	3	0	0
J. Stewart	1	1	0
Smith	0	10	6
Scott	0	10	6
Stone	1	0	0
Stone and Hoile	1	1	0
Samuels	1	1	0
Simmons	1	1	0
Smith and Co.	1	1	0
Shuttleworth	0	10	6
J. Tait	2	0	0
Todd	1	0	0
Taylor	0	10	0
Thurlow	1	1	0
Underwood	1	0	0
Vernour	1	1	0
Major-General Wynyard	2	2	0
Captain Wynyard	1	1	0
Mr. J. Williams, sen.	1	1	0
Want	1	0	0
Waller	0	10	6
Warby	3	0	0
Whitfield	0	10	0
Wallis	1	1	0
Wilshire	1	1	0
Woolley	1	1	0
Messrs. Weavers	1	0	0
J. Wright	2	2	0
	£628	11	1

DISBURSEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Prizes	480	0	0			
Putting course in order	7	0	0			
Police	16	12	0			
Printing	22	18	2			
Subscription to Cumberland Turf Club	5	5	0			
Horse hire	3	10	0			
Stationery, postage, and incidental expenses ..	5	10	0			
				540	15	2
Balance in hand				87	15	11

D. C. F. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Sydney, June 26. 10668

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,
(Opposite the Barrack Gate.)

CAPITAL, £400,000 IN 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS.

John Lamb, Esq., M.C., Chairman
H. H. Browne, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq.
William Brown, Esq.
William Fanning, Esq.
Jacob L. Montefiore, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR.
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

RISKS are taken on Goods, and Vessels of Forty-five Tons Register and upwards, to all Ports and Places; and applications received for Insurances daily from ten to three o'clock.
J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.
8021

CITY ELECTION!!!!

THOSE electors of the City of Sydney, who are favourable to a Commercial Representative, are requested to meet at the Star Hotel, opposite the Post Office, This Evening, (Tuesday,) at 7 o'clock precisely.
10674

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

SYDNEY BRANCH.

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO. hereby give notice, that they are duly authorised to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on behalf of the above Company, at very reduced rates of premium.
For further particulars apply to THACKER AND CO.,
9831 Fort-street, Sydney.

THE AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting convened by public notice of members of, and persons having agreed to subscribe to, the above-named society, held this day at the office of the society, G. P. F. GARNONY, Esq., in the chair, it was unanimously agreed, that the Loan Fund and Life Assurance, proposed to be conducted by the society, should be relinquished, and the objects of the society confined to three classes, viz.:—The first, on the English original system; the second, on that of Mr. J. R. Macarthur; and the third, on that of Mr. Theodore Jones,—subject to revision by the committee, appointed for that purpose, of the rules and tables, and the adoption by them of a suitable withdrawal clause.
The Society will commence business so soon as the rules shall have been certified by the Attorney-General.
A considerable number of shares having been subscribed for, it is requested that parties desirous to join the classes will forward their applications for shares not later than the 1st proximo, the number of each class being limited.
CHARLES LOWE, Secretary.
Sydney, June 14. 10023

BIBLE SOCIETY.—It is proposed to hold a Meeting, in Parramatta, on Friday evening next, the 30th instant, for the purpose of establishing a Branch of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY in that Town. Further particulars will be given.
June 27. 10672

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

THE Directors of the above Institution having made some alteration in the hours of attendance at the Dispensary, beg to notify to the subscribers that two surgeons will attend daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, and other two 2 to 3 o'clock, according to the following arrangement; and subscribers, in filling up their admission tickets, are particularly requested to impress upon the patients the name of the various wards of the city in which they reside, as the rules will be strictly enforced, and will come into operation on the 1st July.

REGULATIONS:—

Patients residing in Gippe, Brisbane, and Phillip Wards, must attend at the Dispensary from 1 to 2 o'clock precisely.
Patients residing in Bourke, Macquarie, and Cook Wards, must attend at the Dispensary from 2 to 3 o'clock precisely.
For attendance on "Home Patients," who are unable to attend at the Dispensary, application must be made there to the Surgeon.
This paper must be left with the Surgeon, and the patient shall receive from him a ticket with his name and No. in its stead.
Any irregularity on the part of the patients will preclude them from further assistance from the Dispensary.
All "Out Patients" must attend at the Dispensary at least once every ten days, as their failing to do so will preclude them from further assistance unless they procure a fresh recommendation.
The patients must keep the TICKET clean, and present it at each attendance to the Surgeon.
JOHN M'GARVIE, Secretary.
10700

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE Committee of this Institution are anxious to secure the delivery of a series of Lectures in Natural Philosophy, to consist of—One Introductory, two on Mechanics, two on Hydraulics, (especial attention being paid to Irrigation), two on Optics, two on Heat, two on Electro-Magnetism, and two on Chemistry—for which they are ready to pay two guineas per lecture.
Gentlemen willing to deliver the whole or any part of the above course, are solicited to communicate with the Lecture Sub-Committee, on or before the 30th instant.
Apparatus will be at the service of the Lecturers, and the cost of the experiments will be borne by the Institution.
By order of the Lecture Committee,
S. P. HILL, Secretary.
10541

ST. JAMES'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

PHILLIP-STREET.

HEAD MASTER, the Rev. T. W. BODENHAM.
SECOND MASTER, Mr. THOMAS DRUITT.
ASSISTANT MASTER, Mr. JOHN WHITEHEAD.

THE Classes of this Institution will reassemble on MONDAY, the 10th JULY.
Instruction is afforded in the various branches of a sound Mercantile and Classical Education.
French, Spanish, Portuguese, and the other Modern Languages, are taught by highly qualified Masters.
Classes are also formed for Drawing, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.
The Military Gymnastic Drill is taught by one of the Sergeants of the Garrison.
A JUNIOR DEPARTMENT is conducted by a kind and well qualified Assistant, under the eye and supervision of the Head Master, in which the pupils are carefully trained up till sufficiently advanced to enter the Senior School; and a separate play-ground is appropriated to their use.

BOARDERS

Are received into the families of the First and Second Masters, on the usual terms; and enjoy the advantage of private tuition and assistance in the preparation of their lessons.
The School is under the patronage and direction of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney, and RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION is *carefully and systematically afforded in accordance with the principles of the Church of England.*
TERMS:—Two Guineas a Quarter, payable in advance.
Applications for admission to be made at the School; or the Master's residence, 347 (Black's Buildings), Castlereagh-street North.
June 27. 10676

NORMAL INSTITUTION. — The Classes of this Establishment will reassemble on Monday, 3rd July. Mr. Gordon has accommodation for a few additional boarders and day scholars. For terms apply at the Institution, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.
June 26. 10636

SYDNEY COLLEGE.

THE classes of the above institution will re-open on Monday, the 3rd day of July next, at nine o'clock A.M.
D. PATTERSON.
Head Master's House, July 22. 10542

FORT ACADEMY, CHURCH HILL.

THE duties of this Establishment will be resumed on Monday, the 3rd July next.
GEORGE TAYLOR,
Church Hill, June 26. 10679

MRS. STEADMAN CHRISTIE takes an early opportunity to intimate, that having removed to more commodious premises, she will receive three or four young ladies to board and educate. From the nature of the domestic arrangements, the advantages of education and the comforts of home are combined.
170, Elizabeth-street. 10705

BATHURST BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT.

THE CHARGES are, for Cattle 5s. per head, Sheep 6d. per ditto.
Casks supplied at Bathurst prices.
Cattle and Sheep bought.
The highest price given for Tallow, Hides, and Sheepskins, by the proprietor,
JOSEPH SIMMONS,
10606 Bathurst.

CAMPERDOWN STEAM BOILING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE above establishment is now in operation and ready to receive stock for boiling down, at the following rates:—
Cattle ..... 7s. per head
Sheep ..... 7d. "
Every attention will be paid to the interest of stockowners, the whole being done under the inspection of the proprietor, to whom apply on the premises, at Camperdown; or to HENRY BUCKLEY, Queen-street.
N.B.—Casks charged at cost price. 9904

ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL.

HENRY HARDINGTON, late of Victoria Hotel, begs respectfully to inform families and gentlemen visiting Auckland, New Zealand, that he has opened the above commodious hotel, where they can be accommodated either with private apartments or admitted as boarders, on moderate charges. The greatest attention is paid to the comfort of all parties frequenting the house, and every article supplied is of the very best quality that can be obtained. 9593

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.
After the experience of several seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.
Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.
Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.
481, George-street. 2503

ADMIRALTY CHARTS, &c.

BARRIER REEFS, Raine Island, to Cape York
Endeavour Channel, from Cape York to Booby Island, with Captain Blackwood's, R.N., Sailing Directions
Banks's Straits, surveyed by Captain Stokes, R.N.
The River Tamar, Van Diemen's Land
Western Port, Corner Inlet
Cockburn Sound and Swan River
Port Adelaide and Holdfast Bay, by Captain Stokes
King George's Sound—Western Port
Portland Bay
Bass's Straits, (*Beagle's Chart*)
Australia, general chart
Straits of Malacca
Indian Ocean and Archipelago
China Sea Carimata Passage
Eastern Passages to China
Canton River and Hongkong
Bay of Bengal
Straits of Singapore and Malacca
Macao—Penang—China Sea
General Chart of New Zealand—Port Nicholson, Bay of Islands, &c., &c., &c.

Nautical Almanacs—1849, 1850, 1851
Thomson's Lunar Tables
Lovimer's Letters to a Master Mariner on some subjects connected with his calling.
Rettie on Marine Night Signals
Moore's Navigation, improved by Kanigan
Symon's (of the Thames Police Court) Law relating to Merchant Seamen, for the use of Masters and Officers in the merchant service
Reid (Col.) on the Law of Storms and Variable Winds, with the view to practical use in Navigation
NAUTICAL STATIONERY, Log Books, Log Slates, Ships' Articles, Advance Notes, Bills of Lading, Parallel Rules, &c., &c.
COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON, Booksellers, Stationers, and Printsellers, George-street,
10677 *Directly* opposite the Barrack Gate.

ON FRIDAY NEXT.
THE 30TH JUNE.
THE GREAT SALE BY AUCTION
AT THE
BEE HIVE
WILL TAKE PLACE.
MARVELLOUS BARGAINS ARE OFFERED PRIOR TO THAT EVENT

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON and Brother are holding out every inducement to private purchasers to come and secure the benefits to be derived from purchasing, before the sale, as after that they will (owing to the present state of the market), have to pay much higher prices at any other establishment.
The premises will be
CLOSED
on Friday next, the day of the sale—for particulars of which, see the Auctioneer's advertisement.
The old terms—
CASH AND NO ABATEMENT.
10,636

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT beg to inform the Public, that to make room for a large quantity of Goods, daily expected, they have reduced the prices of all their WINTER STOCK.
J. and W., in soliciting an early call from all classes of buyers, beg to remind them that the great reduction which has taken place must ensure their immediate sale.
The following are a few of the principal articles:—
Plaids, all wool and union ditto
Cashmere and de laine dresses
French and British merinos
Coburg and Orleans cloths
A splendid assortment of printed cambric
Plaid and netted wool shawls and handkerchiefs
Filled and bordered Cashmere shawls and handkerchiefs
Children's hoods, bose, muffs, and mantillas
Gaiters and bootikins
Children's dresses, Polkas, &c., &c.
COBDEN HOUSE,
10727 277 and 279, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, ex Spec, from Calcutta, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Rice, best Patna
Rum, 14 to 30 o.p.
Twine
Canvas, country, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4
Coir mats, in bales of sizes
Gunny bags, jail and chicken
Gunny cloth
Chutney, and curry powder
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
June 17. Campbell's Wharf. 10140

TO BE CONTINUED TILL THE END OF JUNE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL CLASSES.

GREAT SALE
OF
DRAPERY, SLOPS, AND FANCY GOODS.

DAVID JONES AND CO. have the honour to inform their numerous connexions and the public at large that they have made a very great REDUCTION from the prices of all their remaining AUTUMN and WINTER STOCK, with a view to ensure its immediate disposal, and to make room for the very extensive purchases which their friends in London are making both in the English and Foreign Markets for the spring and summer seasons.
Wholesale buyers in town and country, families, hotel-keepers, and the public generally, are again reminded that *a large portion* of their general stock is now selling at a positive reduction of 30 per cent., the proprietors being determined to clear it all off previous to the 1st July.

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.
PALETOTS, VISITES, MANTLES, &c.
JUST OPENED.

The ladies' paletot, The very latest novelty, having received the most distinguished and general patronage. Its elegance and simplicity, combined with its great novelty, have rendered it the perfection of the season.

INDIA, FRENCH, AND BRITISH SHAWLS.

Particular attention is claimed to a superb lot of India, French, and British shawls—articles for which this establishment has long been pre-eminently noted; the whole having been bought at a period of great pressure in the money market, on terms extremely advantageous, the proprietors are enabled to offer them at a little more than half the manufacturer's cost.

TARTAN SATIN DRESSES,
AND
BALL AND EVENING ROBES, TUNICS, &c., &c.

A few of these rich tartan dresses remaining, which will be offered at the reduced prices of 40s. and 50s.
Six hundred (600) cheap robes and tunics, suitable for young ladies, with a great variety of choice sashribbons, very cheap.
George-street,
9930 Opposite the Post Office.

EX CANTON.

A FOSS has received a choice assortment of GENUINE DRUGS and CHEMICALS from one of the first houses in London, viz.:—Æth. Rect., STRYCHNINE in Chrystals, Calomel, Ext. Coloc. Co., Pil. Hydrarg., CHLOROFORM, OL. MENTH., Pip. Ang. and Exot., Battley's Liq. Opii. Sedat., TURKEY OPIUM, Potass, Iodid. Iodine, Vermilion, Sp. Æth., Nitros, Ol. Lavend., Ang. and Exot., Ol. Cubebæ, Croton, Carui., Anisi, Cassia, &c. OTTO DE ROSE, Pulv. and Sem. Lini., Pill, Chip, and Seidlits Boxes, Ferri. Ammon., Citras, &c., &c., &c., &c.
313, Pitt-street North.
June 23. 10606

VELVET-PILE CARPETS AND RUGS.

EX HONDURAS.

PARTIES furnishing are invited to inspect some superb carpets, of the above description, with tapestry rugs to match, which for beauty of design, combined with durability of colour, cannot be equalled by any other in the colony.
These carpets are warranted wool-dyed, and the patterns woven in; not like those called patent tapestry, which are printed, and will soon fade on exposure to the light.
T. L. FAWCETT AND CO.,
Carpet and Rug Warehouse,
10729 450, George-street

TO BIRD FANCIERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned having arrived from the interior with a large number of Budgeryhas and Coopertungs, of the very best description that ever came to Sydney, is now selling at a very low figure.
They are to be seen at the Woolpack Inn, George-street South, at any time during the day.
10716 JAMES COLE.

ALE AND PORTER.

TAYLOR'S London bottled Ale and Porter, ex late arrivals, in three and four dozen casks, at 7s. per dozen, on sale at the stores of—
MEIKLEJOHN AND SPEER,
8742 Commercial Wharf.

ALE AND STOUT,

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned,—
Tennent's XXX Stout and Strong Ale, in draught and bottle.
ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street.
April 14. 6550

CEDAR.—The subscribers will receive tenders for the supply of—
8000 Feet cedar, in logs
2000 Feet 1 inch boards
2000 Feet 1½ inch boards
1000 Feet 2 inch ditto
In ten to fourteen feet lengths.
10684 ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.

KANGAROO SKINS.

EX SHAMROCK.

TWO CASES, just landed, heavy and good finish, at reduced prices.
S. HEBBLEWHITE,
Reiby Cottage,
10702 Near Post Office.

LIVERPOOL SALT.—On sale by the undersigned, at 55s. per ton.
L. AND S. SPYER,
10687 No. 3, Jamison-street.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE Estate of Bloomfield, containing 3030 acres, situate at Mittagong, in the county of Camden; bounded on the east by a line bearing north seventeen degrees west to the south-east corner of William Christie's farm, commencing at the north-east corner of Gollidge's farm by that and Cutter's farm, bearing south seventy-three degrees west seventy-five chains; and north seventeen degrees west to the Argyle road, to the boundary of the town land; on the south-west by a line bearing south thirty-six degrees east, being the bearing of the township boundary to the Wingecarribee River; and on the south by that river and Gollidge's farm, bearing north seventy-three degrees east to Gollidge's north-east boundary.
Parties wishing to purchase are invited to consider the proximity of this valuable Estate to the proposed southern line of railroad.
For particulars as to title, &c., &c., enquire at
Messrs. CARR AND OWEN, Solicitors,
10128 383, George-street, Sydney.

A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER'S BUSINESS.

TO be disposed of, upon liberal terms, a Wholesale and Retail Grocer's Business, which has been long established. Apply to JOHN HART, General Agent and Broker, No. 133, King-street, the same premises as the *Sydney Chronicle* Newspaper Office. 10697

THE undersigned will purchase Wool, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce, or will make liberal Cash advance thereon, if consigned to Messrs. D. Cooper and Co., London.
COOPER AND HOLT, Waterloo Warehouse.

THE undersigned will make advances on wool, tallow, and other produce consigned to Mr. Robert How, London.
ROBERT HOW AND CO., Lower George-street,
9560

MONEY TO LEND.

£750 TO LEND upon any description of approved security. This amount, either in small sums or otherwise, as may be agreed upon, at a reasonable rate of interest. Apply to JOHN HART, General Agent and Broker, No. 133, King-street, the same premises as the *Sydney Chronicle* Newspaper Office. 10695

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. H. H. KATER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of 5s in the pound is payable in the above estate, at the office of
MR. J. A. M'INTOSH, Solicitor, Bathurst.
Bathurst, June 20. 10616

NOTICE.—The undersigned being about to leave the colony for twelve months, requests that all rents are to be paid to Mrs. Richard Underwood, who will receive the same, and liquidate all debts.
10667 RICHARD UNDERWOOD.

TO THE PUBLIC.—SUBSCRIBERS to this Journal paying in advance are reminded that they are only entitled to ten per cent. discount on paying punctually in advance at the commencement of the quarter. Persons wishing to decline must pay up all arrears.

BARQUE SYDNEY.

SHIPPERS by this vessel are requested to send in their bills of lading for signature *immediately*, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street,
June 26. 10708

BARQUE CACIQUE.—Tenders for certain repairs required to the above-named vessel, as per specification to be seen at the office of the undersigned, will be received until to-morrow, at noon.
SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Campbell's Wharf.
June 27. 10692

NOTICE.—The undersigned will cause to be sold, in seven (7) days from this date, a brindle Bullock, branded C & H on near ribs, the same being the property of Messrs. Cooper and Holt, of Sydney, who refuse to pay the expenses incurred by its keep, from the 4th of March, 1847, up to the present date.
ANN BIGWOOD.
Narrellan, June 26. 10688

ST. LEONARD'S ROAD.

TENDERS will be received on Monday, the 3rd July next, from persons willing to undertake certain work in opening the road through a portion of the township of St. Leonard's, North Shore.
A detail of the required work may be seen at the constable's, opposite Humphries' store. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.
Tenders to specify the period in which the work will be completed, and to be addressed to COLONEL BARNEY, St. Leonard's.
St. Leonard's, June 23. 10528

TO STONEMASON

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 26.—John Dalton, ship, 649 tons, Captain Jackson, from Liverpool the 3rd March. Passengers—Mr. J. L. Compton, Mr. W. Fleming, Mr. E. Fleming, Miss Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Scott, daughter, and two sons.

June 26.—Phœnix, steamer, 108 tons, Captain Wiseman, from the Clarence River the 22nd instant. Passengers—Mr. Percer, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Monck, Mr. Craig, Mr. Shawn, Miss Sullivan, and sixteen in the steerage.

June 26.—Tamar, steamer, 130 tons, Captain Allen, from Moreton Bay the 22nd instant. Passengers—Bishop of Newcastle and servant, Mr. G. A. Scott, Mr. T. Adams, Mr. Weighnold, Mr. G. Thorne, Lieutenant de Winton, Mrs. de Winton, Mr. and Mrs. Kent, three children and two servants, Miss Sibley, six in the steerage, two sergeants, two corporals, and and forty-seven rank and file of the 99th regiment, with seven women and sixteen children.

DEPARTURES.

June 26.—Phœbe, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Bennett, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. M'Clement and four children, Mr. Little, Mr. Colton, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt and three children.

June 26.—Juno, steamer, 364 tons, Captain Kirsopp, for Boyd Town, Port Phillip, Portland Bay, and Adelaide. Passengers Mr. J. Illidge, Mrs. Ayres and servant, Mr. Weston, Mr. W. Birmingham, Mr. James Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Mr. G. Muggridge, Mr. P. Peterson, Mr. T. Culbert, Mr. Bramwell, Mr. Black, Mr. Leaky, Mr. J. James, Mr. Ebden, Mr. Goldsmith, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. J. Walker and servant, Mr. W. Strong, Mr. J. Riddle, Miss Scully, Captain Campbell, Mr. L. Rosch, Mr. and Mrs. Schofield and four children, Mr. Chanter, Mr. J. Walton, Mr. J. Davidson, Messrs. Carney, Ryan, Empson, Clarke, Anderson, Murray, Simmonds, Bradley, and Phillipson.

CLEARANCES.

June 26.—Josephine, barque, 310 tons, Captain Smith, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, daughter, and two sons, Mr. Batt, Mr. Affleck, Mr. Luke, Messrs. M'Vie, Buchan, and Sharpe.

June 26.—Bee, brig, 134 tons, Captain Addams, for Port Nicholson.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Victoria, for Manila, Singapore, and China; Ann Bates, for Guam; Richard and William, for Timor; Emma and Lady Franklin, for Hobart Town; Bee, for Port Nicholson; Will Watch, for Portland Bay and Port Fairy.

TO-MORROW.—Josephine, for London; Sir Edward Paget, for Hobart Town; Regia, for Port Nicholson.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 26.—Sister, 45, Campbell, from Newcastle, with 58 tons coals; Gleaner, 14, Lees, from Port Aitken, with 400 bushels shells; Henry, 15, Gray, from Shoalhaven, with 400 bushels maize, 200 bushels wheat, 8 tubs butter; Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, from Morpeth, with 15 casks tallow, 3 casks beef, 160 bushels grain, 26 sacks flour, 46 trusses hay, 54 bundles sheepskins, 40 pigs, 1 calf.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 26.—Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; Sister, 45, Campbell, for Newcastle, in ballast; Cricket Player, 12, Loutit, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Wave, 17, Bloxham, for Broulee, in ballast; Gleaner, 14, Lees, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Mermaid, 20, M'Guigan, for Kiama, with sundries; Waterwitch, 37, Roberts, for the Moruya River, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

June 26.—John Dalton, ship, 649 tons, Captain Jackson, from Liverpool: 30 hogsheads beer, Joubert and Murphy; 1 crate earthenware, B. S. Lloyd; 100 tons salt, P. H. Evans; 12 crates earthenware and China, 6 bales woolpacks, 20 hogsheads and 20 quarter-casks Marsala white wine, 2 cases merchandise, Gilchrist and Alexander; 25 barrels paints and colours, 14 hampers varnish, 10 casks soda ash, 26 casks soda, 9 cases merchandise, James Buchanan; 8 crates earthenware, 50 boxes and 11 casks glass, 1 parcel papers, 14 casks hardware, 1 cask glue, 1 case thread, 6 casks holloware, 50 kegs and 3 casks nails, 1 cask tin, 30 bundles spades, R. M. Robey; 1 box, James Ridgeway; 8 barrels starch, 10 kegs smalts, 8 cases 2 parcels patterns, Smith and Campbell; 107 hogsheads and 200 barrels beer, A. Brierley; 23 casks soda ash, 6 casks palm oil, T. Potter; 75 barrels pork, 100 barrels hams, 133 cases and 10 quarter-casks wine, J. Macnamara; 5 hogsheads and 10 quarter-casks Marsala wine, B. Buchanan; 1 box, J. T. Frost; 40 pipes wine, 4 cases copper, 8 cases merchandise, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 4 casks lead shot, 1 box, D. and J. Dickson; 2 cases, John Lord; 4 cases books, 1 case, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 2 cases saddlery, J. H. Eccleston; 1 box apparel, W. Peebles; 30 hogsheads and 40 quarter-casks Marsala wine, 2360 bags common salt, 30 tons rock salt, 2 casks hardware, 30 bundles shovels, 88 bags nails, 2 parcels samples, 6 bales and 18 boxes merchandise, Rowand, Macnab, and Co.; 15 kegs and 5 boxes tobacco, Thacker and Co.; 47 cases wine, 6 cases vests, Mackintosh and Hirst; 2 puncheons, 2 packages, A. M'Gaa; 19 kegs nails, 2 casks and 1 case ironmongery, 2 hampers vyces, 1 pair smiths' bellows, 7 anvils, T. Woolley; 5 bales and 1 truss blankets, W. Walker and Co.; 14 bales candlewick, 12 casks soda ash, R. W. Robinson; 20 sheets lead, 4 tierces paint, 16 cases sheathing metal, 2 casks nails, 4 chains, 31 packages glassware, 75 boxes tinplates, 100 tons salt, 25 hogsheads brandy, 5 cases merchandise, Order.

EXPORTS.

June 26.—Josephine, barque, 310 tons, Captain Smith, for London; 265 bales wool, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 258 bales wool, 10 casks tallow, Cooper and Holt; 32 bales wool; Campbell and Co.; 53 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co.; 6 bales wool, T. Agars; 81 bales wool, R. Towns; 17 bales wool, A. Brierley; 9 bales wool, M. Joseph; 24 bales wool, R. Campbell; 6 bales wool, 161 tons copper ore, Smith and Campbell; 15 bales wool, R. Campbell, senior; 2 bales wool, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 3 bales wool, P. Watkins; 42 bales wool, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 48 bales wool, Brown and Co.; 7 bales wool, George Wyndham; 37 bales wool, J. and W. Macarthur; 53 bales wool, Swain, Webbs, and Co.; 20 bales wool, T. Holt, jun. Total—978 bales wool, 161 tons copper ore, 10 casks allow.

June 26.—Bee, brig, 134 tons, Captain Addams, for Port Nicholson: 700 sheep, 15 kegs tobacco, M. E. Murnin.

June 26.—Emma, brig, 139 tons, Captain Peckley, for Hobart Town—(additional): 472 hides, 100 bags maize, W. C. Botts; 15 casks fruit, George Macdonald.

June 26.—Juno, steamer, 364 tons, Captain Kirsopp, for Boyd Town, Port Phillip, Portland Bay, and Adelaide. Cargo for Boyd Town: 1 bale woolbagging, 4 boxes soap, 1 bag rice, 1 bundle leather, 1 keg tobacco, 6 packages sundries, Smith and Sons; 25 bags sugar, 6 chests tea, Bogue and Co.; 10 bags flour, John Hamilton; 1 cask butter, Spyer; 4 chests tea, 1 mat sugar, Madder; 4 sacks flour, T. C. Breillat; 3 coils rope, 2 kegs white lead, 1 can turps, 3 packages, Mitchell; 2 bundles iron, 3 packages, P. N. Russell; 1 case and 3 casks wine, E. W. Layton and Co.; 1 hogshead rum, 3 cases gin, 3 bags sugar, 2 packages, Heydon. For Port Phillip—1 chest maccaroni, 2 bags coffee, 2 bags rice, Porter and Peck; 1 bale 6 cases, J. Levy; 1 keg tobacco, H. Ferris; 2 packages, W. Crego; 1 hogshead molasses, Australasian Sugar Company; 1 box fruit, Aspinwall, Porter and Co.; 1 case, L. Cetta; 1 cooking apparatus, A. Gravely; 1 box saddlery, Brown; 2 packages, Dismore; 1 box oranges, 2 packages trees, G. M'Donald; 20 bags oatmeal, John Grahame and Co.; 1 package steelyards, J. and J. Levick; 4 cases and 3 packages plants, J. and W. Macarthur. For Portland Bay—40 bags sugar, 20 cases gin, 10 chests tea, 3 hogsheads brandy, 3 hogsheads rum, 20 casks beer, 3 casks fruit, Birmingham; 4 packages fruit trees, T. Hovenden. For Adelaide—5 boxes candles, Maney; 1 case drapery, J. Levy; 2 parcels books, Colman and Piddington; 8 bundles sacks, R. and E. Tooth; 3 casks ironmongery, 1 bale drapery, J. Donovan; 2 boxes hardware, 6 casks oranges, 8 cases 6 casks, Chanter; 1 cart, J. Bayliss; 3 packages, plants, J. and W. Macarthur; 4 cases oranges, 1 case hats, 1 package saddlery, J. G. Raphael; 2 packages drugs, A. Foss; 1 box type, A. Thomson; 1 case stationery, W. and F. Ford; 2 cases and 3 trunks boots and shoes, 2 cases drugs, 4 cases drapery, 3 casks oilmen's stores, 1 case perfumery, J. Illidge; 1 package furniture, C. N. Hunt; 1 case hardware, 1 bale linens, 1 case plants, Montefiore, Grahame, and Co.; 3 cases plants, G. M'Donald; 1 case cabbage-tree hats, D. Jones and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Josephine, this evening, at six.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.—By the Regia, this evening, at six.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the Sir Edward Paget, this evening, at six.

The John Dalton reports having spoken on the 20th April, in latitude 16·50 S., longitude 31 W., the barque Antelope, from London the 7th March, bound for Adelaide, and on Thursday last, the schooner Waterlily, in latitude 39·20 S., longitude 139·5 E., from Hobart Town, bound to Adelaide. The barque Sobraon sailed from Liverpool for Port Phillip and Sydney the same day as the John Dalton. The barque Nimrod, 469 tons, Atkins, was to sail from Liverpool for Sydney the 1st April; and the Borderer, 421 tons, Willis, for Port Phillip, about the same time.

The Tamar has met with very adverse winds since leaving Moreton Bay, and was compelled on Sunday morning to seek shelter in Port Stephens, where she remained twenty hours. Her cargo comprises 106 bales wool, 16 bales sheepskins, and 26 hides. The schooner Secret sailed from Brisbane for Sydney on the 14th instant, with a cargo of 56 bales wool, and 15 casks tallow; the Susan on the 15th, with 77 casks tallow, and the Columbine on the 17th, with 34 bales wool, 70 casks tallow, 242 hides, 40 bundles and 508 sheepskins: the latter vessel was passed by the Tamar off Smoky Cape on Friday last. The schooner Elizabeth Jane also sailed from Moreton Bay for Sydney on Wednesday last, and the schooners William and Ann Mary were to sail on Friday.

The cargo of the Phœnix, from the Clarence, consists of 48 bales wool, 120 casks tallow, 280 hides, 35 bundles sheepskins, 4 casks tongues, and 3 casks butter. She was compelled to seek shelter at the Seal Rocks on Saturday last, from the southerly gale, and remained there twenty-four hours. The schooner Secret, from Moreton Bay, and the Jane Scott, from the Bellinger River, were lying there windbound on Sunday morning.

We learn from a Cape paper that H.M. steam-sloop Acheron was at Rio Janeiro on the 25th March.

A detachment of the 99th regiment, under the command of Lieutenant O'Reilly, consisting of two sergeants and fifty rank and file, with twelve women and eleven children, embarked yesterday afternoon on board the government barque Lady Franklin, which vessel sails for Hobart Town early this morning.

The Sir Edward Paget will clear at the Customs this day, and sail for Hobart Town to-morrow morning, with the head quarters of the 99th regiment, consisting of Colonel Despard, C.B., Majors Smyly and Reed, Lieutenant de Winton, Ensigns Austin and Despard, Adjutant Johnston, Dr. Galbraith, fourteen sergeants, seven drummers, and one hundred and seventy-seven rank and file, with twenty-eight women and 47 children, Mrs. and Miss Despard, Miss Rushworth, Mrs. de Winton, and Dr. Dawson (Deputy Inspector of Hospitals) are also passengers by the same vessel. The troops will embark this afternoon.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

June.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
27	TUESDAY	7 7	4 53	6 1	6 26

New Moon, 23 m. past 8 A.M., July 1

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JUNE 27,

Will be produced a popular Drama, entitled THE BLIND BEGGAR OF BETHNAL GREEN. Simon de Montfort, Mr. Arabin; Sir Eustace, Mr. Hydes; Roger de Montbazon, Mr. Spencer; Jonathan Sly, Mr. Rogers; Sharpshins, Mr. F. Howson; Bessie, Mrs. Guerin; Alice, Mrs. Ximenes. To be followed by the favourite Interlude of THIS HOUSE TO BE SOLD, (the property of the late William Shakespeare,) INQUIRE WITHIN. Chatterton Chopkins, Mr. F. Howson; Grimshaw, Mr. Fenton; William Shakespeare, Mr. Griffiths; Mrs. Jarratt, Mrs. Gibbs. Pas de Trois, the Misses Griffiths and Signor Carandini. To conclude with the Farce called LA POLKA; or, DANCING FOR THE MILLION. Hector Pettypas, Mr. Hydes; Mr. Anthony Lightfoot, Mr. Rogers; Jeremiah Lamps, Mr. Hambleton; Aventurine, Mrs. Guerin; Patty Lightfoot, Mrs. Hambleton.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1848.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

UNDER this title we published, on Tuesday, the names of the officers of a new society, which we trust will be acceptable to the citizens of Sydney, and the inhabitants of the colony in general. The object of this society, as stated in the extracts from its rules introduced into the advertisement, is good, and one which cannot fail to be satisfactory to such as regard the intellectual amusement of the people. It is to be hoped also, that this society may be beneficial in introducing a taste for botany, as well as useful in encouraging the manufactures and the growth of the productions of the colony. Such are the objects contemplated by the projectors of this society, and we heartily wish them success.

We are, perhaps, stepping out of our way to make such an undertaking the subject of a leading article, when other and apparently more serious and momentous questions call for our consideration. But the formation of societies in this colony, of a purely intellectual kind, is rare; and it is but a duty of the public press to encourage such schemes, whensoever it is enabled to do so.

On the present occasion there seems to be no drawback to the exercise of this duty. Considerable pains have been taken to frame the society upon principles of union of all classes, and the lists of Vice-Presidents and Committee, with His Excellency the GOVERNOR at their head, exhibit a proof, that it is under the patronage of those persons, whose positions in life are the best guarantees of the respectability and singleness of purpose which distinguish it thus far.

Hitherto, the only undertaking of the kind was that which, for some years past, has, at the instigation and labour of a few private individuals, produced an exhibition of flowers, &c., highly creditable to all concerned, but which, from lack of means to extend its usefulness, has not appeared altogethe satisfactory to the public, simply because it lacked that, which, so long as man inhabits the earth, will always be found useful, the direct patronage and assistance of those who have it in their power to do that which men in the ordinary ranks of life, however talented, or however well disposed, can not do. For so it is, there is a fashion in all things, even in the exhibition of jonquils and cabbages; and when Governors and Judges and Generals take the lead, the other classes follow of necesity. We say not this to disparage in any way the exertions which have been made by the old floral committee to gratify the people and encourage the growth of colonial produce. The public owe them a debt of thanks, and they deserve it. But a new order of things is dawning upon us; and it must not be thought contemptuous of what is past, that the colonists for the future endeavour to advance. There was a time, when potatos and pumpkins, sweet-williams and coxcombs, were not so numerous as now; in that era when neither market sheds nor floral secretaries lifted their heads in the then empty streets, or bush-grown roads of convict Sydney. Now, when our population rivals that of an English city, when we have prospect of naval stations and national militia; when Bishops abound and the embryo Parliament is past its leading strings, it behoves the citizens of what is even now "no mean city," to show themselves anxious to exhibit themselves not altogether deserving of the charge made against them by some, that they are children of Mammon. We do not say, the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society will of itself accomplish this end. But if rightly supported it will help to accomplish it. And let us see what they aim at. Firstly, they intend to follow the example of the old florists, and have three exhibitions in the year of "flowers, fruits, vegetables, wines, and articles of commerce of colonial production." Secondly, they propose prizes in medals or money and certificates. Thirdly, they intend to exhibit monthly, rare and curious plants, to be rewarded by certificates of merit or prizes; and at these monthly meetings, there will be discussion of papers on Botany and Horticulture.

Surely this must be productive of good to the mind as well as to the eye. It will unquestionably kindle or fan the flame of emulation, and offer the best possible encouragement to the diligent and intelligent cultivator. Then, again, we observe an improvement on the old system, in the place of meeting. No longer confined to the eternal gyration of the market shed, up one side and down the other, crowding, squeezing, pushing, and scraping past each other as if the crowd were playing 'thread the needle,' the company who attend the exhibitions will have the enjoyment, on a holiday of no common kind, of the beautiful scenery of the Botanical Gardens, than which no spot in the British dominions has more claim to praise or better deserves admiration. And it is not improbable, that from this new society may spring up amongst its visitors, assembling at the gardens, a new idea of the value of that pleasant retreat, as a school of instruction, as well as a place for lounging and idle gossip. They will learn to take an interest in what is going on there—in the introduction of new plants—in the growth and improvement of the old. The young will be taught some of the wonderful works of nature; and the old will enjoy their meditations in a paradise rather than in a dungeon. And who can say, whether a thought may not ere long take possession of the mind of those who may strive to accomplish it, that it would be a good thing to have not only a Botanical exhibition, but a Museum, and a Zoological collection of the birds and beasts and reptiles of this Australian world in connexion with it; and thus let the Botanic Gardens be, in more senses than one, converted into an Australian "*Jardin des Plantes.*" Whatever comes of this new society, good will, in some way, accompany it; and, therefore, we wish it prosperity with all our heart, trusting that nothing will occur to hinder its peaceful and rapid progress towards bringing all classes of the community into a happy association with each other. We trust no one will be able with truth to say:—

Surgit amari aliquid quod in *ipris floribus* angat.

Should, as has sometimes been the case, the influence of the scene and the associations of the festivity awaken in the young a desire to learn the '*language des fleurs*,' or to cultivate the growth of family artichokes; it will be seen that the projectors of the society, having an eye to the best 'productions of the colony,' have framed a committee of such members as are likely to make the future comfortable; and we doubt not, that those gentlemen in their respective capacities will be always ready to offer their services in more ways than one to those who may derive comfort and consolation from attendance on the meetings of the 'Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society.' We will add but one word—'FLORRAT!'

SOME interesting extracts from English papers, received yesterday by the John Dalton, will be found in the next page. We particularly refer to two articles from the *Times* on the Provisional Government of France. An abstract of the debate on finance, when the Ministry gave notice of their intention not to attempt to increase the income tax, will be given to-morrow.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE W. A. PURPOY, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Jonathan Johnson, a second meeting was held, but at which no business was transacted, and it was adjourned until to-day, at half-past 2.

In the estate of John Piper, sen., a special meeting for proof of claims was held, when one by Thomas Agars, for £338 6s. 6d., was proved.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of William Pendray, a special meeting for examination of witnesses, at 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Windeyer and Eldershaw, a special meeting, at noon.

In the estate of William Jonathan Johnson, an adjourned second meeting, at half-past 2 P.M.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Samuel Holmes, a single meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of George Alfred Illidge, a single meeting, at noon.

In the estate of Sizar Elliott, a special meeting, for proof of claims, at 1 P.M.

NEW INSOLVENT.—Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur, of the Vineyard, near Parramatta, grazier and landed proprietor. Debts, £31,975 13s. 2d. Assets—landed property, £16,730. Personal property, £8320. Debts due £60. Balance deficiency, £6865 13s. 2d.—Official Assignee, Mr. George King.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY.

PRESENT:—The Right Worshipful the Mayor in the chair: Aldermen Broughton, Little, Wilshire, Allan, and Fisher; Councillors Driver, Neale, Henderson, Hyndes, Moore, Board, Ryan, May, Wilkie, Moir, Jenkins, Brown, and Egan.

MARKET-STREET.

Alderman LITTLE presented a petition from the owners of certain houses in Market-street, praying a re-consideration of the report of the Improvement Committee on the subject of the removal of the footway in front of their houses—or that the recommendation thereof may not be carried out, unless compensation be awarded for the injury such removal would inflict on their property.

The petition having been read and received,

Alderman WILSHIRE said, he hoped that the Mayor would give orders to suspend the carrying out of the recommendation of the Improvement Committee in this matter until the petition against it shall have been considered by the Council.

HOLLINSHED V. THE CORPORATION.

The MAYOR informed the Council that he had received a summons at the suit of Mr. H. Hollinshed, laying his damages at £100, on the subject of the lighting rate for which a levy was made upon him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The TOWN CLERK read the usual monthly report from the Inspector of Nuisances, in which he called the attention of the Council to the fact of a number of buildings in the city being in such a state of dilapidation as that the public safety required their immediate repair or that they should be pulled down altogether; also, to the nuisance arising from the continually increasing accumulation of filth on the plot of ground adjoining the residence of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Cumberland; and to the state of the Tank Stream.

BROWN BEAR-LANE.

The TOWN CLERK read the report of the Improvement Committee, respecting Councillor Paton's notice of motion on the subject of repairs to Brown Bear-lane, received on the 6th March.

Mr. MOIR moved that the report be adopted, and that the improvements suggested by the report of the City Surveyor be made, except as far as regarding the erection of stone steps. The inhabitants of the vicinity required a thoroughfare from end to end, which might easily be effected, for the accommodation of vehicles lightly laden, but which the erection of steps would interrupt.

Alderman WILSHIRE seconded the motion.

Alderman ALLEN protested against such a couse as this—it would be an act of discourtesy towards the Alderman the Chairman of the Improvement Committee, which he hoped the Council would not sanction. Besides, he thought it was not in order to move an amendment upon a report, which this motion in fact was, until after the adoption of the report had been moved.

The MAYOR ruled that it was competent for any member to move the adoption of any portion of a report under consideration, and to exclude the rest.

Alderman THURLOW just then entered the Council Chamber. He then moved, as an amendment upon the motion, that the report be adopted. He did not object much to the motion of Mr. Moir, but complained of the the course adopted by him, in reserving his objections to the Council, instead of stating them in the Improvement Committee, of which he was a member.

Mr. RYAN seconded the amendment.

The report was adopted.

WILMOT-STREET.

The petition of certain proprietors and tenants of houses in Wilmot-street, praying the Council to cause that street to be placed under the control and management of the Improvement Committee (received on the 6th March), was referred to the Improvement Committee for their consideration and report.

COOPER-STREET—SUSSEX-STREET.

The reports of the Improvement Committee on the permanent levels of Cooper-street and Sussex-street, received by the Council on the 24th January last,—having been advertised in the public papers, and no objection thereto having been lodged, were adopted.

ASSESSMENT.

The Council went into Committee for the consideration of the report of the Assessment Committees of Gipps, Bourke, Brisbane, Cook, and Phillip Wards, on the new and additional buildings for the six months ending September 30.

The Council having resumed, the reports of the Committees were adopted without alteration.

COOK WARD.

Alderman FISHER moved that the report of the Cook Ward Assessment Committee on the unoccupied houses and buildings pulled down in that ward for six months ending 30th June last, be adopted. In doing so the Alderman stated that he understood there were at least 200 houses in Cook Ward that had never been rated since the incorporation of the city: this however was not the fault of the assessment committee, but of the paid officers of the Corporation—not of the collector of rates for the ward, for he understood that he had frequently reported the omission, but no notice had been taken of his representations.

Alderman BROUGHTON inquired if the assessment committee for Cook Ward had compared the returns of the collector with the books of the City Treasurer.

Alderman FISHER said he had not—he presumed that that was attended to by the Town Clerk.

The MAYOR put the resolution to the council, and the report was adopted.

MR DAY.

The next business on the paper was the consideration of a letter from Mr. Day, dated 27th March last, stating that Mr. Slattery, collector of rates for Brisbane Ward, had not paid him the amount voted by the Council.

The MAYOR stated that the money was tendered to Mr. Day by Barron, the messenger of the Council, but that Mr. Day refused to receive it from him.

On the motion of Alderman THURLOW, Mr. Barron was called in and examined; he said that he met Mr. Day in King-street and told him that he had received £2 2s. from Mr. Slattery, who had requested him to pay Mr. Day; Mr. Day replied that he would not receive the money from any person but Slattery himself, and at his own house.

Alderman THURLOW then moved that the matter be struck off the business paper; which was seconded by Mr. WILKIE.

Alderman FISHER moved an amendment. Although he did not think that the collector was much, if at all, to blame in the matter, rather having been unfortunate in his selection of a bailiff for the enforcing of the distress warrants; yet he should wish to see the resolution of the Council respected and obeyed. His amendment was, that the Collector be instructed to comply with the resolution of Council, in paying the sum of £2 2s. to Mr. Day, and that he transmit Mr. Day's receipt for the same to the Town Clerk, for the information of the Council.

Mr. MAY seconded the amendment.

Alderman ALLEN objected to both the resolution and the amendment, and suggested their withdrawal. He had no doubt that the Collector would pay the money before they met again.

Neither were withdrawn. Both were negatived.

WILLIAM, CLARENCE, AND ABERCROMBIE STREETS.

On the motion of Alderman THURLOW, the reports of the Improvement Committee on the proposed permanent levels of William, Clarence, and Abercrombie streets, were ordered to be advertised—that they would lie at the Town Clerk's Office for the inspection of parties interested, for the period of three weeks.

The Council adjourned at six o'clock, until Monday next.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.

A COMMISSION having been issued out of the Supreme Court, directed to W. A. Purefoy, T. Callaghan, and C. Nathan, Esquires, to inquire whether Elizabeth M'Laughlin, of Sydney, spinster, was of unsound mind, and incapable of managing herself and her affairs. The inquiry was commenced on Saturday last, before the three Commissioners, and the following jury of thirteen:—John Greer, (foreman), R. C. Gordon, J. Gannon, J. T. Grocott, M. Gill, Robert Garrett, J. Gould, T. Goudie, A. Gravely, J. Gilchrist, J. Gould, Richard Garrett, and A. Grocott.

The Attorney-General and the Civil Crown Solicitor appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Little for Miss M'Laughlin.

Mr. LITTLE moved to have the inquisition adjourned in consequence of his not being prepared, having only had notice of the inquiry on Friday afternoon, and that he wished to retain Mr. Lowe, but who was not in town to-day.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he should be happy to consent to its adjournment, but as Dr. Dawson, who was a material witness in this inquiry, was about to leave Sydney for Hobart Town on Monday or Tuesday, it would be highly necessary to have his evidence taken then; afterwards, he would consent to the inquiry being adjourned, to which Mr. Little consented.

Mr. PUREFOY, one of the Commissioners, informed the Jury as to the duties they had to perform:—First, to enquire whether Miss M'Laughlin was of unsound mind, or incapable by means of imbecility to take care of her property; secondly, how long she had been so; and thirdly, what property she was possessed of.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL called Dr. Dawson, who deposed, that about five or six weeks ago, he was called to visit Elizabeth M'Laughlin, residing with Mrs. Graham, in Sussex-street, to ascertain the state of her mind; that he entered into conversation with her for about half an hour, during which time he took the necessary steps to ascertain her state of mind; she was imbecile in her manners, deficient in her intellects, almost without memory, and not able to hold a conversation on any subject continuously; she is not capable of managing any property, certainly not capable of taking care of herself; believed her imbecility to have existed from her birth, and thought it likely to last; did not think her mental imbecility could be removed by medical treatment; he considered her quite incapable of managing her affairs; she was about 21 or 22 years of age; by kind moral treatment he thought her mind might be somewhat improved, but she would never be brought to perfect sanity.

By a Juror: Miss M'Laughlin's sister, Mrs. Graham, Dr. Tierney, Captain Innes, and Mr. George Cooper Turner, were present with him at the interview; he never saw her before then, nor since until this day.

By Mr. Little: Miss M'Laughlin was not in the room when they went in; her imbecility was so palpable that he did not consider it necessary to remain longer than half an hour; the questions put to her related chiefly to time and money; she could not tell how long she had been in her sister's house, nor how many weeks and months it was from Christmas and Easter; some money was given her to change a £5 note, which she was unable to do.

By the ATTORNEY-GENERAL: She was at first excited and nervous, but her not answering the questions put to her was not caused by that but by imbecility; she said she was at the Catholic Church on Christmas Day and at Easter.

The inquiry was then adjourned until Monday (yesterday), when it was resumed. The Solicitor-General was in attendance with the Civil Crown Solicitor, and Mr. Lowe with Mr. Little.

Captain Innes was present at the interview referred to by Dr. Dawson, and his opinion was that Miss M'Laughlin was incapable of managing her affairs, but at the same time perfectly harmless; he judged both from her answers to the questions proposed, and from her appearance and bearing; an infant of five years old would have answered the questions better than she did.

Dr. Tierney had known Miss M'Laughlin since about August last, having been several times called upon to attend her; he had no doubt from the first time he saw her until the present that she was of unsound mind, and incapable of managing her own affairs.

Alderman Little was appointed by the Supreme Court to be guardian of Miss M'Laughlin in the year 1844, and had had frequent opportunities of judging of the state of her mind, as during her vacations from school she resided at his house; she was of a very weak mind, and decidedly incapable of managing her own affairs; her property consisted of the premises in York-street known as the Adelphi Hotel, which formerly let at £300, but now at £182 a year; he had a balance in hand of about £150, but he was responsible for the expenses of a suit in equity in connection with her estate, which might swallow up that sum; she was by no means capable of taking care either of herself or her property.

Mr. B. M'Laughlin had known Miss M'Laughlin since she was a month old; it was his opinion, and that of her father and mother, that she was and always had been of unsound mind; she was incapable of managing her own affairs.

This closed the evidence for the Crown.

Mr. LOWE said he would not trouble the Jury with any observations, as they must be perfectly satisfied from the evidence they had heard that Miss M'Laughlin was not capable of taking care of her property.

The Jury found that Elizabeth M'Laughlin was of unsound mind, not capable of managing her own affairs—that she had been so from infancy—and that she was possessed of property in York-street, bringing in the annual rental of £180, and the sum of £150 cash in the hands of Mr. Alderman Little.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Tea and Sugar, Europe Rope, Seaming and Roping Twine, Sail Canvas, London-built Britzkas and Cab.

MR. J. RICKARDS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Slops, Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Magnum Bonum Pens, Sockets, Billiard Cues, Stationery, Brushware, Pens, Combs, Looking Glasses, Perfumery, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, a fine-toned new Finger Organ, Three Milking Cows, an Allotment of Land at Parramatta, and Cattle and Horses in the Insolvent Estate of W. J. Johnson; at 12 o'clock, Two Houses in Gloucester-street, and a Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, 772 Bags Sugar.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, 20 tons Fine Flour, an eight-day Chronometer, the John and Charlotte schooner, 93 tons, the wreck of the Schooner Sarah, as she now lies at the Richmond River, also Kedges, Warps, Spars, Rigging, Whale Boat, Stores, Anchors, Cables, &c., saved from the wreck.

ELECTIONEERING MOVEMENTS.—A meeting of the friends of Messrs. Wentworth and Bland was held at the Royal Hotel yesterday evening, On the motion of Messrs. J. J. Cohen and May, Mr. Flood was called to the chair. Mr. Gilbert Wright proposed and Mr. Nichols seconded a proposition for appointing a provisional committee to organize measures for a general meeting of the electors favourable to the re-election of these gentlemen, and that the present meeting should adjourn until a day to be named, when the general meeting should take place. The meeting, which at first was very thinly attended, by this time had become rather numerous, and continued increasing until its close—when it was crowded. Mr. Wright's proposition was however opposed by Mr. Marjoribanks and others, and from this time until the meeting adjourned there was an almost continuous storm of voices, half a dozen persons on several occasions speaking all at one time. From what could be collected during the lulls of the storm, it seemed objections were entertained against Mr. Wentworth being coupled with Mr. Bland, and to the advertisement calling the meeting being an anonymous one. Mr. Flood however explained that he was the inserter of the advertisement. Propositions were made for the meeting being adjourned to the School of Arts—where Messrs. Wentworth and Bland, and any other candidates for the city, should come forward. Also, that the meeting should pledge itself to support Messrs. Wentworth and Bland. The only one however carried, was, that the meeting should adjourn, and it adjourned accordingly *sine die*.

DINNER TO COLONEL DESPARD.—We have been compelled from want of space to omit until to-morrow a report of the proceedings at the dinner given last night to Colonel Despard, and the officers of the 99th regiment.

POLICE OFFICE.—The magistrates present yesterday were the Mayor, Captain Innes, Alderman Allen, and Mr. Flood, who attended for Alderman Fisher, one of the magistrates on the roster for the day. Mr. Fanning, the second magistrate summoned, did not attend. Messrs. Gilchrist and Henderson are the magistrates for to-day.

BURGLARY AT NEWTOWN.—The man Bones, who was before the Police Court on Friday, on suspicion of having broken into the stores of Mr. Curr, at Newtown, and stolen three kegs of tobacco therefrom, was, in pursuance of a remand, again before the Court yesterday. The particulars of the charge appeared in Saturday's *Herald*, and no additional testimony implicating the prisoner, beyond that already given, having been procured, he was discharged.

INTERFERING WITH THE POLICE.—Two persons were prosecuted before the Police Court yesterday for breaches of the Sydney Police Act, in assaulting the constabulary in the execution of their duty, and fines of 10s and 2s. 6d. were severally imposed.

LOOK AFTER YOUR HORSE.—About 6 o'clock yesterday evening, a person named Stevenson, a butcher, residing on the Surry Hills, tied up his horse at a post at the corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets, while he went into Smith's public-house. On coming out a few minutes afterwards he found the animal had been stolen. The horse, saddle, and bridle are valued at £30.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held by Mr. Ryan Brenan yesterday at Mr. Driver's, the Three Tuns, King and Elizabeth streets, touching the death of a female named Elizabeth Agars, then lying dead in the Infirmary. Evidence having been given by Mr. Albert Spencer as to discovering the body of the deceased at about 7 o'clock on the previous morning floating in Woolloomooloo Bay, close to the bathing-house, and getting it brought on shore, a man named Hannaway, with whom the deceased had lived, and a second person of the name of M'Cauley, in whose house they had at one time resided, were called. From the statement of the first it appeared the deceased had been deranged for the last three weeks from the effects of intoxication. Shortly after going to bed on Friday night, she started up saying she had seen ghosts, and insisted on proceeding to St. Mary's cathedral to see one of the clergy there, and whither he accompanied her. A clergyman there having told her to come up again in the morning, she returned home and they went to bed, and he spoke to her between three and four o'clock on Saturday morning, but on his rising a few hours wards he found she had gone out, and he did not again see her alive. The second witness (M'Cauley) deposed that she came to his house about nine o'clock on the Saturday morning, when she was without shoes; asked if some fairies had not left a pair there for her, and learning there were none, she immediately ran out, and this appears to be the last time she was seen alive. Dr. M'Ewan gave evidence as to examining the body, on which there were no marks of violence, but could not state whether the deceased had died previous to, or subsequent to immersion in the water. There was, however, a very peculiar appearance of vermillion coloured efflorescence about the mouth. The Jury returned a verdict of found dead

ceding day he had narrowly escaped from an attack of the mob on his person by jumping over a low wall in the Champs Elysées. By 11 o'clock in the morning the basis of the proposed Cabinet was formed, and a proclamation issued, signed by Thiers, Duvergier, Odillon Barrot, and General Lamoricière. It was instantly torn down by the people. In the state of excitement which the populace had then reached, those men, who sought to govern the movement they had set on foot, were, precisely as we had predicted on the very day when the thing was happening in Paris, "consumed like stubble"—that was our expression, that has been their fate. Far, therefore, from allaying the [illegible] this proclamation was instantly followed by the attack on the Palaces,—the King retired, and abdicated the crown which he had received 18 years before from the hands of the people,—and then occurred in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies the most extraordinary scene we ever remember to have read of. After the abdication of the sovereign, the supreme power was—if anywhere—in the hands of the elected representatives of the nation. Though everything else was overthrown that assembly might still be regarded as an institution; the Constituent Assembly had been so regarded on the 10th of August, 1792, to which day last Thursday bears so striking a resemblance, and the Convention on many occasions presented an aspect of senatorial dignity, even after the irruption of an infuriated mob. To the spot, therefore, the Duchess of Orleans repaired with her children and the Princes. The Liberal Deputies advocated her claims to be Regent, and proposed to place the crown on the head of her infant son. But the aspect of the assembly, the tumult of the tribunes, the presence of an excited multitude in the very body of the house, soon showed that the revolution stooped not at the fall of a Ministry, or even the surrender of a crown,—it proceeded to depose the Chamber of Deputies too. The 18th Brumaire, when Bounaparte turned the legislative body out of doors with his grenadiers, was not more decisive. After a vain, and, as it seems, not very heroic struggle, the President, M. Sauzet, put his hat on and retired, followed by the Royal Family, and the whole Conservative or moderate party;—*exeunt* the Princes, Deputies, and laws of France. What followed is sufficiently evident from the proclamation of the Provisional Government. The multitude rushed in bodily and occupied the seats of the legislature, together with the Rump of the Parliament which remained after the secession of the majority. By this wild and heterogeneous assembly M. Dupont de l'Eure was borne to the chair, and their acclamations made him the head of what must be termed for the moment the government of France. The other members of the government are as follows, and in juxtaposition with them we place, as a matter of curiosity, the names of those who assumed the same offices in 1830:—

1830.	
Interior	Duke de Broglie.
Foreign Affairs	Bignon.
Finance	Baron Louis.
Marine	Admiral de Rigny.
Public Instruction	Guizot.
War	Gerard.
1848.	
President	Dupont de l'Eure.
Interior	Ledru Rollin.
Foreign Affairs	Lamartine.
Finance	Michel Gourchause.
Marine	Arago.
Public Instruction	Carnot.
Public Works	Marie.
War	Bedeau.

And, to conclude, M. Garnier Pages assumes the extinct, but not unforgotten office, of the Mayor of Paris—the Petion we presume, of this new Committee of Public Safety. This compared list is in itself so remarkable, that we might leave it to tell the whole story of this prodigious revolution; it means, in one word, that in 1830 everything was done to erect an efficient power, not subject to the impulses of popular passion, and that in 1848 everything is left to the impulses of popular passion itself. In 1830 the revolution was accomplished and arrested; in 1848 it is installed in place of government. Without, however, entering in this place upon the policy of such a government, or diving into the impenetrable course of events under such circumstances, it may be of use to take some brief notice of the individuals who compose this council. They all belong to the most advanced Republican party in France, for it will be observed that men who have hitherto passed for Liberals, or even ultra-Liberals, beginning with M. Thiers and ending with M. Maguin and M. Barrot, seem to have been as effectually thrust aside as M. Guizot himself.

Of M. Dupont de l'Eure we have no disposition to speak disrespectfully, but it may stand in lieu of further comment when we state, that if he be the person we take him to be, and the same individual who figured in the revolutions of 1792 and of 1830, he is now just eighty-one years of age, having been born, we believe, on February 27, 1767; and, certainly, few men have celebrated their 81st birthday in so remarkable a manner. The thing seems incredible, but we do not suppose that there are two celebrated revolutionary characters in the same family; we rather think this gentleman officiated the other day as the father of the Chamber of Deputies; and he was probably selected on this occasion as one of the few surviving actors in the old revolution. Ledru Rollin and Garnier Pages are well known by their popular sympathies and their adhesion to the Republican cause whilst they had taken an oath of allegiance to the King and Charter; but their talents are of a very ordinary description. Of M. de Lamartine we cannot but say *liceat perire poetis*;—his bold, generous, and imprudent character has conspired with his vanity and the temptations of genius to make him the most conspicuous member of such a government as France has never seen before. We do not question the purity of his motives; we rejoice to think that he, at least, will probably oppose all manifestations of hostility against this country; but the conclusion is irresistible, that it is his destiny not merely to write of the Girondins, but to follow their career. The name of Arago is as distinguished in science as that of Lamartine in letters; but even in the scientific world the great mathematician is known by the violence of his temper and the harshness of his character; his politics are of the most ardent republicanism. Passing over some names of less note, and some utterly strange, that of General Bedeau deserves to arrest attention. He and General Lamoriciere are the most distinguished young generals of the French army; they have fought their way to the rank they now hold by long and most distinguished services in Algeria, and they have respectively filled the rank of Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces of Constantine and of Oran. The administration of Bedeau has, from the nature of the country, been most remarkable for military government; that of Lamoriciere for military enterprise; the former passes for the more eminent man of the two, the latter for the most daring.

It is needless to point out what prospects the present state of France offers to military ambition, at home as well as abroad; or what notable precedents there are for the transition from popular government to military power. Apart from speculation, these two young generals now stand forward as prominent competitors for fame and influence; and whilst Lamoriciere seems to be more intimately connected with the designs of M. Thiers, it is evident that Bedeau has joined the extreme republican section now in power.

It is, however, impossible to hazard a conjecture as to the future course of any individual in this surprising confusion, or as to the future condition which the influence of such a revolution may prepare for France and for Europe. When Lucan opened his epic song of those civil wars which revived the days of Sylla, and filled Rome with fears of the worst calamities, he deprecated the foresight which terrified the nation with impending gloom. The French revolution of 1848 might, at least, by its suddenness and its obscurity, have fulfilled that portion of the Roman's prayer:—

"Jamque iræ patuêre Deûm, manifestaque belli
Signa dedit mundus; legesque et tædera rerum
Proscia monstrifero vertit natura tumultu,
Indixitque nefas. Cur hanctibi, rector Olympi,
Sollicitis visum mortalibus addere curam,
Noscant venturas ut dira per omni clades!
Sit subitum quodcunque peras; sit cæca futuri
Mens hominum fati: liceat sperare timenti."

FRENCH PROVISIONAL MINISTRY.

(From the Times, February 28.)

What is the Government now established at Paris? For the present, that is the most anxious political question which a Frenchman or any other European can ask. No sensible person will ask it in an invidious spirit, or with the least wish to receive or make out an unfavourable reply. The destiny of thirty millions, the tranquillity of Europe, and other issues of infinite moment, are committed to new hands. As far as we are concerned, it is only next to asking "Who governs at St. James's?" We will ask, therefore, as we would concerning those from whom we may soon receive ambassadors, and to whom Lord Normanby himself may possibly be accredited. The answer is soon given. The people and some deputies, in, or, more properly, after the sitting on Thursday, nominated six persons as the Provisional Government of France. Let us speak of them with the utmost possible respect. These six men, chosen on the inspiration of a moment, by an absolutely casual throng, are distinguished for various poetical, scientific, and philosophical attainments. Lamartine and Arago are sufficiently known and admired in this country. Ledru Rollin enjoys the regards of a certain class of Irish politicians. Mr. Cobden will answer for Cremieux. Whatever more is known of them we have said it above. We are willing to believe that all six are men of the purest benevolence and of an almost romantic integrity. Would that they possessed the commonest requisites for their more than mortal task! Would that the awe of the crisis, and the respect for virtue, might supply all deficiencies of authority and of talent? We are ready to believe and to hope, and charitably to expect all this; but never were faith, hope, and charity, more severely tried.

It is in vain to count the stages of the crisis. As well compute the bounds of a rock dislodged from the mountain peak and precipitated to the valley. Yet it must be said that the steps which led to the Provisional Government were many and quick. Within twenty-four hours Guizot had been minister, then Mole, then Thiers, then Odillon Barrot, besides various military appointments equally sudden. Between breakfast and dinner on that memorable Thursday Odillon Barrot governed France in three distinct capacities. First he was the minister of Louis Philippe. His ministry under that monarch was distinguished by two remarkable acts. He began with advising his Majesty to order the regiments of the line to lay down their arms; and by the time that experiment on the public safety had had time to work, he advised his Majesty to abdicate the throne in favour of the Count of Paris, nominating the Duchess of Orleans for the Regent. At twelve o'clock, therefore, Odillon Barrot became minister of Louis, King of the French. There is no reason to doubt his constancy and devotion during the hour and a half of this Ministry and reign. He probably did what he could. Under his auspices the young King entered the Chamber of Deputies at one door, and in a few minutes "the French people" entered at the other. The Regent tried to speak; but the first and last words of her brief hour's Regency were drowned in the voice of the people. The young king abdicated his bench in the Chamber, and withdrew, just about the time that the bill-posters were placarding Paris with the proclamation, signed by Odillon Barrot, announcing the commencement of his reign. Thus ended the second ministry of this remarkable statesman. As Louis and his mother withdrew, the President put on his hat, the Chamber closed its sitting, the deputies separated, or rather retired before the armed majesty of the people, and the republic was inaugurated. Here began the third stage of Odillon Barrot's career. It is not so clear as the preceding. The only fact we have is, that the Provisional Government then nominated were the very men he had already chosen for his Cabinet. It is to be presumed, therefore, that he had, and still has, a considerable share in the new *régime*. All this took place—three Ministries, two Kings, a Regent, and a Republic—in little more time, so to speak, than we have been telling it.

It takes an immense stretch of faith, we repeat, to expect much stability from so sudden a formation. We do not expect to cross a lake on one morning's frost, much less to drive waggons upon it. However, the Government in the first place, is only provisional, and does not aim to be more. We are to expect a more deliberate choice, and must not take it much amiss if the stopgaps have been selected in a hurry. What is more, the provisional government has existed since two o'clock on Thursday, and we have news up to Saturday night. That makes nearly three days, and we may now judge the Government by its acts. On the whole, it is not wanting in decision or design. It has proclaimed its principles in certain formulas, doubtless more familiar to the French than the English understanding. It has dissolved the Chambers and totally abolished the Chamber of Peers, whose very last debate, it is perhaps worth observing, related to some project of law relating to the mortgages on colonial estates. It is about to consult the French people on the proper shape to be given to the national sovereignty, and announces a national assembly, the method and procedure of which it is now devising. The Municipal Guard having been disbanded, it commits the police of Paris to the city itself; that is, to the National Guard. It very respectfully invites the sympathy and co-operation of the army. The strongest and most significant measure is the last, namely, the formation of 24 battalions of moveable National Guards, to be composed of those poor citizens who cannot maintain or clothe themselves, and who are to form two *corps d'armee*, constituting two armies of observation *on the frontier*.

If the Provisional Government is as competent for action as it is for proclamation, it has some promise of stability. That is the first point. As far as these arrangements concern the people of France, we have little right to criticise them. France, of course, will govern itself. There is no doubt of that; and we should think that other nations have enough troubles of their own without wishing to undertake the guardianship of young France. England, in fact, has never recognised any other principle. Pitt acknowledged the revolutionary government of his day, and negotiated with it both at Paris and at Lille. It is useless to multiply instances. We have recognised every form of revolution. The independence of nations is sacred to England. We gave no pledges to Louis Philippe beyond those which we had given to his predecessor and to the people of France. "The people and some deputies," assisted by the National Guard, deposed Charles X. and raised Louis Philippe to the throne. We respected the call, and the next time our Sovereign addressed his Parliament he informed it that the elder branch of the Bourbons had ceased to reign in France, and the Duke of Orleans had been called to the throne with the title of "King of the French." "The people and some deputies," assisted by the National Guard, have acted again. They have deposed that Duke of Orleans and decreed a republic. As a matter of national prejudice we may not like the substitute so well as on the former occasion, but we certainly shall not have less reason for acquiescing in the act of the people.

All that has been done at Paris, however, is mere child's play compared with the work which remains. The Parisians, it now appears by the evidence of three revolutions, can overthrow a government, and establish a King, a Republic, or an Empire, according to the fashion of the hour. An armed middle-class can easily gather at the tocsin, and stand between regiments of the line and an insurgent mob, disarm or destroy a municipal guard, and without taking a very active part in the struggle, can throw all its weight into the scale of the assailants. But can it finish as well as begin? It can drive the King to dismiss a Minister, but it cannot stay the current which overwhelms the successor. It can thrust its favourite on the Sovereign, but it cannot save both from descending on the avalanche it has once set in motion. The National Guard need only look to the history of the past week to learn that something more than the lash is necessary to guide the fiery chariot of revolution.

Does this Prætorian Guard of shopkeepers, tradesmen, and respectable mechanics, think that its responsibility is now over? If not, responsible to the world, yet it is to France; if not to France, yet to itself. Such are not generally the [illegible] even to exist in a reign of terror: and, without a strong and conscientious government of some sort or other, a reign of terror is sure to arise. Once weaken the bands of order, and forthwith you find the ground beneath your feet mined and charged with anarchy and destruction. Bands of wretches then emerge from their holes, and, seeing the coast clear, soon join their forces, and establish a bloody despotism, the strength of which is rather in its crimes than its numbers. Should the guillotine again be erected, and claim its human hecatombs, many will suffer besides those who are denounced, and put out of pain. Famine will be sharper even than the knife. But there are crimes more glorious, though not less culpable—not less certain to recoil on those who, having given the first impulse, lack the courage to restrain it. There are crimes against nations as well as against persons. Are the tradesmen of Paris prepared to declare war against Europe? Europe will respect national independence, but, if required, it will also succour it. If it allows liberty of choice, it will also protect it.

The Ex-Royal Family of France.—The Duke de Nemours is no longer an inmate of Hertford-house. His Royal Highness, together with his illustrious sister-in-law, the Duchess de Montpensier, left the Embassy last evening, and they are now occupying apartments at the Belgian Legation, Portland-place. The reason of this is soon told. At four o'clock yesterday the Count de Jarnac, French Minister under the former *régime*, received despatches by a special courier from M. de Lamartine, who has charge of the Foreign Affairs in the Provisional Government, informing his Excellency officially of the retirement of the Orleans dynasty, and the assumption of power by the Provisional Government. On receipt of this intelligence the Duke at once determined to leave the Embassy. At half-past twelve his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at the Embassy on horseback, attended by his Equerry in Waiting, Colonel Seymour. His Royal Highness was received by the Count de Jarnac, by whom he was presented to the Duchess de Montpensier and the Duke de Nemours. His Royal Higness had a lengthened interview with the illustrious Princess and her brother-in-law. The Chevalier de Tacon, Spanish Chargé d'Affairs, had the honour of an interview with her Royal Highness the Duchess de Montpensier at an early hour in the afternoon. A report was current during the evening that a letter had been received in London on Tuesday morning, by a lady of title, announcing the safe arrival at Brussells of Louis Philippe and other members of his family, but on inquiring the statement appeared to be purely apocryphal; and on the arrival of the courier above alluded to at 11 o'clock last night, M. Van de Weyer had the painful task of communicating to the illustrious exiles under his roof that the despatches he had received contained no intelligence whatever as to the ex-Royal Family.—*Liverpool Times, March 2.*

Folkstone, Tuesday Morning.—A government messenger passed through last night from Boulogne, with important despatches from Lord Normanby. They are believed to contain the formal announcement by the provisional government, that the French people have agreed to establish a republican form of government as more favourable to social order, equality, and progress. Lord Normanby's despatch will be found to contain the assurance that, judging from recent events, the new government possesses the power to preserve order, and to cause itself to be respected. But it is understood that our ambassador expresses grave doubts whether the peace of Europe can be maintained if any attempt should be made to extend the present frontiers of France as guaranteed by the treaty of Vienna. The reply of the cabinet of St. James's to this important despatch is regarded with intense interest in Paris. The more moderate "men of the situation" trust that Lord Palmerston may strengthen their hands by a prompt recognition of the right of the French nation to choose their own form of government, coupled with the strongest and most friendly representation of the danger of an isolated and aggressive policy. If by such advice and mediation by an arbiter, the French can be dissuaded from marching an army to drive the Austrians from Lombardy, as it was yesterday reported they had resolved to do, the peace of the world will be preserved.—*Standard.*

Death of Lord Granville Somerset, M.P.—This nobleman died at half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday evening, aged 56. His lordship has been suffering for some time from heart disease and general depression of the nerves, owing, it is said, to mental excitement, caused by the late election, and the opposition to the return. He was second son of the sixth Duke of Beaufort. He was born on the 27th of December, 1792, and married on the 27th of July, 1822, the Hon. Emily Smith, daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Carrington. By this lady he had issue five children, the eldest being a son, Granville Robert, born in 1824. In 1818, on the interest of his father, he was returned for the county of Monmouth. Almost from the moment of his first entry into Parliament, Lord Granville was an active politician. In March, 1819, he was appointed by the Earl of Liverpool, then premier, a lord of the treasury, and subsequently filled other offices, always acting with the Conservative party. During the brief Conservative administration of 1834-35 he filled the office of Chief-Commissioner of Woods and Forests; and on the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power in 1841 he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—an office which he filled up to the accession of the present government to office. On Sir Robert Peel proposing the repeal of the corn-laws to his cabinet in 1846, Lord Granville dissented from the right hon. baronet, but subsequently adopted his views and voted for the abolition bill. Apart from politics, the deceased nobleman was a most useful man, and his business habits have been productive of much benefit to the nation.

COUNCIL PAPER.

FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS.

Copy of a Despatch from his Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State.

(No. 94.)

Government House, 20th April, 1847.

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. John N. Beit to the Colonial Secretary of this Government, forwarding a paper containing "Proposals for procuring a continued influx of German emigrants into the colony of New South Wales," together with a copy of the answer which I caused to be returned to Mr. Beit.

Having referred Mr. Beit's paper to Mr. F. L. S. Merewether, the Immigration Agent, I obtained from him a report on the subject, of which I also enclose a copy.

The whole question is so fully and ably commented on by Mr. Merewether, that I deem it unnecessary to trouble your lordship with any lengthened observations upon it, as I entirely adopt the views which that officer has so clearly set forth in the report in question. I agree with him in thinking that Mr. Beit's proposed plan of emigration is, in many respects, impracticable as well as objectionable; and therefore not one which should be adopted by this government. Any general scheme of assisted foreign emigration would, indeed, be not only opposed to the principle laid down in the appropriation clause of the Land Act, but obviously unjust to the interests of the mother country; whilst it is quite hopeless to expect that if the money for conducting it were advanced by the government, it would ever be returned by the emigrants themselves, out of the proceeds of their wages, either directly or by means of an advance from their employers, as proposed by Mr. Beit. Such schemes of repayment, although frequently tried in this colony, have, I understand, almost invariably failed; the few who have redeemed their engagements in this respect have consisted of the best conducted, whilst those of indifferent character have made no effort to comply with their engagements; the result necessarily has been, that the least deserving are those who have most profited by the plan. Although, therefore, I see great objections to adopt, on any extensive scale, any other plan of foreign emigration, yet I am fully impressed with the persuasion, that, in a limited way, a portion of the moiety of the proceeds of the land sales, placed at the disposal of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, could not be employed in any way more calculated to benefit the colony, or to develop many of its dormant but valuable resources, than to permit the introduction, on bounty, of the skilled labourers of the continent of Europe, following trades or callings which are not prosecuted in the United Kingdom; and provided the emigrants be brought out at the instance of the parties who may desire to employ them on their own properties, and not in the way of mercantile speculation, as was the case in most instances when the bounty orders were formerly granted. There would be no risk, under such a system, that the parties on their arrival would become a burden on the public, or fail to find immediate employment—being under engagements entered into previous to their embarkation from Europe. The local government would not of course promise the bounty to any parties whom it did not consider to be responsible and respectable, and capable in every way of fulfilling their engagements.

Entertaining these views, I have, as recommended by the Immigration Agent, caused a notice to be issued, of which I enclose a copy, promising bounties on the introduction of labourers of certain descriptions, not procurable in the United Kingdom, by persons actually requiring their services on their own properties. It has been impossible to define, with perfect precision, several descriptions of labourers on whom bounty will be allowed under the notice in question; but it is not apprehended that any inconvenience can arise from this circumstance, as it will of course be competent for the local Government to refuse any application for such as may not accord with the principle on which the notice is based.

It will be perceived that the notice is issued subject to the approval of her Majesty's Government; and in every case the applicants will be referred to the Land and Emigration Commissioners for your lordship's final approval of the applications.

The Immigration Agent, in his report above referred to, proposes that the amount of bounties, under the notice in question, should for the present be limited to £20,000; and as, under the third section of the same, the promises will extend over two years, I do not consider that any inconvenience can arise in furnishing the necessary funds from the territorial revenue for the payment of the bounties, in addition to the introduction of the 5000 statute adults recommended by my despatch of 30th January last (No. 19), provided the payment be made for the latter by the issue of debentures, as therein proposed.

I have, &c.,
CHS. A. FITZ ROY.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c.

[Here follows a copy of Mr. Beit's proposal for "procuring a continued influx of German immigrants," which was published in the *Herald* when first issued in January, 1847.]

Copy of a letter from the Immigration Agent to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

(No. 47-16.)

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 22nd March, 1847.

Sir,—I do myself the honour to return herewith Mr. John Beit's paper on German immigration, which was referred by you for my report under blank cover of the 4th ultimo.

Before entering on the consideration of Mr. Beit's proposals, it may be convenient that I should briefly bring under his Excellency's notice the former proceedings of the government, respecting foreign emigration to this colony.

On the 28th October, 1835, a notice was issued by this government, of which the following was the preamble;—

"As a part of the arrangements intended to be adopted, with a view to facilitate the introduction into the colony of useful and respectable emigrants from any part of Europe, his Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that a pecuniary aid to the amount and under the conditions hereinafter specified, will be granted to those settlers who shall be at the charge of bringing emigrants to Sydney."

After mentioning the rates and conditions of payment, the notice states, that "in the case of foreigners brought to the colony for the cultivation of the vine or olive, or for the manufacture of wine or oil, certificates of age but not of character will be dispensed with."

In accordance with the terms of this notice, Messrs. James and William Macarthur, of Camden, and Mr. Andrew Lang, of Hunter's River, procured permissions from the local government to introduce a limited number of persons from the Continent of Europe, accustomed to the culture of the vine. Having experienced some difficulty in obtaining from the Continental authorities such a sanction of their proceedings as would enable them to procure or remove the desired labourers, the agents of both the above-named parties applied about the same time to the Secretary of State (then Lord Glenelg) for such official letters to his Majesty's Consuls, in the countries from which they sought to obtain the labourers, as would remove the impediments which had been in their way.

To these applications Sir George Grey replied that Lord Glenelg could not authorise the official communications asked for, because he "apprehended that such a proceeding would tend to create erroneous impressions as to the nature of the engagement into which the parties have entered, and for the fulfilment of which they must look not to her Majesty's Government, but to the individual settlers who are anxious to obtain their services;" and that although under the special circumstances of the two cases, Lord Glenelg would permit each of the parties to introduce as many as six German families under the terms of the colonial notice, yet that his lordship's permission so given could not be allowed to form a precedent for other cases. The reasons for this latter decision were stated by Sir George Grey in the following terms:—

"In sanctioning the appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of Crown lands in New South Wales to emigration, his Majesty's Government have been influenced by the desire of promoting at once the interests of this country and of the colony, and that with this object they have not contemplated the application of those funds to any other emigration than that of families from Great Britain or Ireland. It is obvious that no direct benefit could be derived by this country from the emigration to New South Wales of families from any part of the Continent of Europe; and his Majesty's Government would therefore be unwilling to admit the principle of permitting the funds derived from the sales of lands to be made available towards the introduction of foreigners into the Australian colonies."

The correspondence from which the above extracts are taken was forwarded to Sir Richard Bourke, the then Governor of this colony, with instructions to "let it be understood in the colony that the terms of the notice of October, 1835, were not for the future to be considered as extending to emigrants introduced from foreign countries." A notice to that effect was accordingly issued on the 17th October, 1837, and the allowance of bounties on immigrants from foreign countries has been in consequence discontinued.

The objections entertained by Lord Glenelg to the introduction of foreign labourers, as contemplated by the notice of the 28th October, 1835, appear, from the correspondence referred to, to have been the two following.

1. That it would be inexpedient for the Government to take any part in promoting the emigration of foreign labourers, which would afford even a pretext for imputing to it responsibility for any disappointments which such labourers might experience on their arrival in the colony.

2. That the fund, out of which it was proposed that their passage should be paid for, was inapplicable to any other than British emigrants.

The mere perusal of Mr. Beit's paper, without reference to the correspondence referred to in its margin, might leave the impression that in 1842 the Colonial Minister deviated more widely than he really did from the principles on which Lord Glenelg's disallowance of the New South Wales notice respecting foreign immigration was based. After mentioning, that if adequate encouragement and assistance were afforded to them a large number of labourers from Germany would yearly emigrate to this colony, and that they would be followed by small capitalists, Mr. Beit proceeds to state as follows:—

"The first requisite appears to me to be, to obtain from the Secretary of State for the Colonies an extension to this colony of the privileges which, upon my application, were readily granted in 1842 to the Germans emigrating to New Zealand, namely, that upon the report of the British Charge d'Affaires at Hamburgh, upon the persons embarked at that port for this colony, the Colonial Minister will authorize his Excellency the Governor to naturalize them after arrival, and to allow them to participate in the privileges arising out of the land fund in the same proportion as other British subjects."

When first I read this passage I certainly understood that not only had Lord Stanley readily given his direct sanction and encouragement to an emigration of German labourers to New Zealand, but that he had authorised the Governor to pay for their passages out of the land fund upon their naturalization, in the same manner as if they had been born British subjects. On reference, however, to the correspondence which passed on the subject of the emigration in question, I find that such was by no means the case. In consequence, it is to be inferred, of an intimation given to Lord Stanley, that a considerable emigration of Germans to New Zealand was in contemplation, his lordship thought it necessary in March, 1842, to address a letter to Mr. Liveling, of Hamburg, stating, "That any Germans settling in New Zealand or its dependencies, without the express sanction of her Majesty's government, would be aliens, and liable to all the disabilities affecting persons of foreign birth throughout the British dominions." In consequence of this communication, Mr. Beit, on behalf of a number of families who desired to emigrate to New Zealand under the auspices of an association formed at Hamburgh, applied to Lord Stanley "for the necessary sanction for the removal of the disabilities which might affect them." In answer to this application, Mr. Hope stated, that "Lord Stanley would be disposed to afford every practicable facility to the emigration to that colony of a body of persons who were likely to form valuable settlers," and that having been "led to believe that the association, on whose behalf Mr. Beit wrote, included persons who were disposed to become purchasers of land from her Majesty's Government, his Lordship would be prepared to extend to them the usual privileges in regard to conveyance of emigrants to the colony from the land fund," meaning of course, that the purchase money paid by the German capitalists might be expended on the introduction of German labourers.

One of the conditions on which Mr. Beit proposed in his letter to Lord Stanley, that the desired "removal of the disabilities, &c.," from the intending emigrants should depend, was, "That proof should be afforded to the British Consul at Hamburgh, that the emigrants were supplied with adequate means, so that no apprehension need be entertained of their becoming chargeable to the colony." The correspondence having been referred to the Foreign Office, in order that the necessary instructions might be given to the Consul at Hamburgh, it was there understood that this proposed condition had been approved by Lord Stanley, and Lord Aberdeen applied in consequence for information as to the precise interpretation which the Consul, Colonel Hodges, should be desired to "give to the words 'adequate means.'" In reply, Mr. Stephen, by Lord Stanley's direction, requested Lord Canning to "call the attention of the Earl of Aberdeen to the fact, that the proposed instructions to Colonel Hodges appeared to be founded rather on Mr. Beit's own proposal, than on the terms of the letter addressed to him by Lord Stanley's direction on the 12th May last," and added, that "Lord Stanley adhered strongly to the opinion there expressed of the inexpediency of any emigration taking place of German labourers unaccompanied by capitalists."

It appears then that the principles on which Lord Stanley's decision in this case was based were—

1. That if Germans emigrated to New Zealand, they should do so in a body, comprising both capitalists and labourers.

2. That the sum paid to the government for land by the capitalist emigrants might be expended on the removal to the colony of labourers of their own country and selection, or that German labourers' passages should be paid for out of the land fund to such an extent, and to such an extent only, as the German capitalists contributed to that fund.

3. That an emigration of German labourers, without capitalists, should be discouraged as far as it was in the power of Her Majesty's Government to do so.

The plan now submitted by Mr. Beit appears to involve the following principles, at variance with those adopted by Lord Stanley in the New Zealand case:—

1. That German labourers should be encouraged to emigrate without capitalists, relying for employment on the British capitalists already settled in the colony.

2. That without any contribution from German capitalists to the land fund, the Government should guarantee payment of the German labourers' passage money at a certain fixed rate, upon their arrival in the colony, trusting to repayment on the labourers being hired, by an advance of wages to be then made to them for the purpose by their employers.

3. That German capitalists, who might be attracted to the colony by the success of the labourers who preceded them, should receive a small remission in the purchase of land, in consideration of their having paid for their passage without assistance from government.

It by no means follows that Lord Stanley might not have seen reason to act upon other principles in respect to a more extensively colonised country such as this, had a German emigration hither been under his lordship's consideration; but I have thought it necessary to point out the difference between the principles which in that instance received Lord Stanley's sanction, and those involved in Mr. Beit's proposals, because it might be inferred, from the tenor of Mr. Beit's remarks, that the New Zealand case, referred to by him, was a more complete precedent in support of his plan than it really is.

The first of Mr. Beit's two proposals for the promotion of German immigration is stated as follows:—

"For any eligible German emigrants, authorised to land and settle in this colony, whose passage is defrayed without any assistance from government, £15 in land script per adult (irrespectively whether cabin or steerage passengers) should be granted to such immigrants, or to the individuals at whose expense they have been brought out; such land scrip to be received by government in payment for land purchases in the usual way at par."

For reasons of policy, which are little likely, I conceive, to be abandoned, her Majesty's Government has deliberately refused to sanction the allowance of a bounty, either in land or money, to British subjects coming to the colony as cabin passengers. It cannot then be expected that such a privilege should be conceded to foreigners. Mr. Beit's proposition, therefore, that "£15 in land scrip" should be granted to cabin passengers from Germany cannot of course be entertained.

Should it be deemed politic to apply to this colony the principle conceded by Lord Stanley in the New Zealand case, that money contributed to the Land Fund by German capitalists might be expended on the introduction of labourers of their own country for the cultivation of the land bought by them, there would, I conceive, be no objection to an allowance of "£15 in land scrip" for every adult German labourer, qualified as required by the Government, whom the capitalist emigrant might bring out with him for his own service, provided that such allowance could be arranged consistently with the requirements of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 36, and particularly with that provision of the 19th clause, which secures the expenditure of one half of the land fund on emigration from the United Kingdom.

If, however, Mr. Beit's proposal were adopted, the "£15 in land scrip" would be claimable not only by persons bringing out German labourers for their own service, but by those also who might choose to send them to the colony as a mercantile speculation. Such a principle is, as far as I am aware, unsupported by any precedent, and it appears to me to be one from which the government should withhold its assent.

The second of Mr. Beit's proposals is in the following terms:—

"To facilitate the immediate introduction of German labourers, his Excellency the Governor should be solicited to apply any sum not less than £12,000, to defray, *after arrival*, the passage of an adequate number of emigrants in British ships, at the fixed price of £15 per adult, and a gratuity of 10s. per head to the surgeons of the ships."

"These emigrants should be under stringent indentures to serve for three years after arrival such master to whom they may be assigned by the proper officer of government, appointed for that purpose, as shepherds, herdsmen, vignerons, servants in husbandry, &c., for the annual wages of £— per single male adult, and £— for a man and his wife, together with specified rations, which should be liberally extended in the case of families who have children under the age at which they can find employment; house room, fuel, and a sufficient piece of garden land being also secured them."

"By the same indenture the emigrants should likewise be bound to pay the government the amount advanced for the passage of £15 per adult, by a deduction of £5 per adult, per annum, from their wages, and which is to be paid in advance to the government by the master to whom they are assigned. The remainder of their wages should be payable quarterly or half-yearly, and a clause should be introduced enabling them to determine the indentures after three months' notice, upon their paying up the balance of the passage money which may remain due from them."

Mr. Beit does not define the meaning which he attaches to the word "adult," nor does he state how the passages of the children whose introduction he contemplates are to be paid for. Under the old system of bounty emigration to this colony males who had reached the age of eighteen years, and females who had reached the age of fifteen years, were reckoned as adults; but under the present system, which adopts the Passengers' Act computation, fourteen years is the age which constitutes an adult, and two children below that age are considered as equivalent to an adult.

Assuming Mr. Beit's intention to be that the passage of children under fourteen years of age should be paid for by their parents, out of funds possessed by them previously to their embarkation, and that the sum to be paid on their arrival should be limited to £15 per head for persons of fourteen years of age and upwards, the average sum to be paid in the colony for each family cannot be computed at less than £45, that is £30 for the father and mother, and £15 for one child. Whether such a sum would be paid down by the employers, as proposed by Mr. Beit, even for "*vignerons*" appears to me to be extremely doubtful, but I am satisfied that it would not be obtained for "*shepherds, herdsmen*, and *servants in husbandry*." So far at least, then, as respects labourers of these latter callings, Mr. Beit's scheme for the repayment of the amount to be advanced by the government appears to me to be quite impracticable.

The sending of the emigrants to the colony without an engagement, and then subjecting them of necessity to one for three years, appears to me to be a measure which it would be most undesirable for the government to be concerned in, even were it feasible. If a settler were to commission a private agent in Europe to select a certain number of labourers for him, and to bind them to his service for three years, and if the labourers so selected came to the colony with that definite engagement, and proceeded at once to their employment without being at all placed under the charge of the government, no objection could be urged against the arrangement, or none at least to which the government would be a party. But under Mr. Beit's plan the charge of the emigrants on their arrival, and the business of placing them suitably in service, would devolve upon the government.

If it were by possibility so fortunate as to obtain for every labourer an engagement for three years, and to receive back from every employer the passage money of the labourer and his family, it would by no means follow that the government would be left in quiet possessions of the sums which it had thus regained. On the contrary, it would have to encounter numerous complaints and appeals for redress, which could not be entertained without involving some restoration of the money taken from the employers. If a master turned out to be a bad one, the labourer would represent himself as a poor friendless stranger, who trusted that in selecting for him a service to which he was to be bound for so long a period as three years, the Government would have exercised greater caution, and he would petition for a release from the unfortunate situation in which through his confidence in the government watchfulness over his interests he had allowed himself to be placed. If on the other hand a labourer proved to be a bad one, the Government would be assailed by the employer who would ask for re-payment of the sum advanced by him, in order to extricate himself from the dilemma of having either to retain a useless man for three years, for the purpose of reimbursing himself out of his wages, or to lose his money by allowing the man to quit his service.

Mr. Beit indeed proposes that a clause should be inserted in the indentures providing for their determination in any case, "after three months' notice, upon the labourer's paying up the "balance of the passage-money which may remain due from him." To the employer, however, this provision would afford no relief, and to the servant but a very limited one, because at the ordinary rate of wages a labourer with a wife and family to support, could not make up the required amount in much less time than three years.

For the reasons above stated, it appears to me that Mr. Beit's proposal cannot receive the sanction of this government. As, however, it by no means follows that in rejecting Mr. Beit's particular plan, the government should also negative the general proposition, that in the present stage of this colony's progress it would be expedient to afford some encouragement to the immigration of such foreigners as would materially assist in the development of its resources, I take the liberty of submitting to his Excellency's consideration the following remarks and suggestions, with reference to the leading points which are presented in the several documents to which I have adverted in the preceding portion of this report.

The formation of a large settlement of foreigners, however advantageous it might be in the case of New Zealand, would not, I think, be so desirable in this colony as to merit any special encouragement from the government. The public benefits derivable from the introduction of foreigners would be most effectually obtained by their dispersion, either in small groups or in single families, among the British population. Their amalgamation with the latter would thus be more certain and more speedy, and the advantages arising from their practical experience in branches of industry with which British settlers are unacquainted, would be more widely diffused. Although, therefore, I should be disposed to allow to individual foreigners, intending to employ their capital in the production of commodities not producible in the United Kingdom, the privilege of having the money paid by them to government for land expended on the introduction of labourers of their own choice, I would deny that privilege to a foreign colonising association, whose object would be to establish here a settlement of their countrymen on a large scale. Such a company, should its operations receive the sanction of her Majesty's government at all, ought, in my opinion, to draw upon its capital for its supply of foreign labourers as well as for its land.

So great is the scarcity of labour at the present time, that if two or three, or even more ship-loads of farm servants or shepherds from Germany, or any part of the continent of Europe, were now to arrive here, I should have no apprehension about their finding immediate employment. I am, however, disposed to think that, except in particular descriptions of husbandry, in which British labourers are unskilled, the settlers generally would find a decided preference for servants of their own country and tongue, if they were to be obtained. Should there then take place a concurrent immigration of British and foreign labourers, the latter would, I apprehend, obtain employment but slowly, and many of them would probably be thrown upon the government for support. I am therefore of opinion, that the government should refrain from taking any measures tending to encourage the removal hither of large bodies of foreign labourers, even though their immigration should be attended with no expense to the colony, further than the contingent one of their maintenance for some time after arrival. Any direct assistance or encouragement which the government may be disposed to give, should be confined to labourers emigrating under specific arrangements for their employment, entered into either with capitalists accompanying them, or with persons settled in the colony.

The principle

fore, proposed a rate which ought to be sufficient to cover the expense of their passages from London to the colony, including maintenance for a few days after their arrival, should their employers not be at hand to remove them immediately from the ship. For children below the age of fourteen years I would allow no bounty at all, but would leave their full passage money to be paid by their parents. Neither would I allow bounty for any unmarried persons unaccompanied by their parents. This arrangement would operate as a premium on the selection of the most desirable class of emigrants, that is, young married couples, and couples whose children are of an age to be useful.†

Having now stated the principles on which it appears to me that the immigration of foreigners, to a limited extent, might be encouraged, and the mode in which encouragement should be given, I may be permitted to bring my suggestions and recommendations to a point by submitting the following draft notice for His Excellency's consideration.

[The draft of the notice was adopted by the Government, and published in the *Government Gazette* in April, 1847.]

Should his Excellency neither himself disapprove of such a notice as the above, nor see reason to anticipate its disapproval by the Secretary of State, the notice might perhaps be published in this colony at once, and I have with that view inserted amongst the conditions on which the allowance of bounties would depend, "the approval of her Majesty's Government." Settlers desiring an early supply of labourers would then be enabled to submit their applications to this Government, and could receive its decision upon them, subject to the Secretary of State's confirmation. And in the event of this confirmation being given, their agents, procuring information thereof at the Colonial Office, in London, could at once proceed to take measures for the selection and dispatch of the emigrants.

To extend the benefits of the notice to capitalists of foreign origin, actually settled in the colony, nothing more is needed than that the Local Government should entertain their applications in the same manner as those of settlers of British origin. In the case of a foreign capitalist desiring to emigrate hither for the purpose of engaging in any business requiring labourers of a description to which the notice would apply, and wishing to bring such labourers with him, there might, perhaps, be allowed a remission in the purchase of Crown Lands, to the amount which he would be entitled to claim were his labourers introduced in the ordinary way, under the provisions of the notice. The labourers would, in such case, be the medium through which he would remit to the colony the funds destined by him for investment in lands to be bought from the government for the purposes of his business. I am aware that this suggestion could not be carried into effect without some modification of the Land Sales Act, but I am disposed to think that the alteration necessary for the purpose would not be objected to either by her Majesty's Government or by Parliament, seeing that the proposal is not inconsistent with the general principles of the Act, and that great public benefit would result from the settlement amongst us of working capitalists, possessed of practical experience in the branches of production, which it is the object of the notice to encourage.

It will doubtless be considered necessary, that the government should fix some definite amount, beyond which it would not extend its liabilities under the notice which I have proposed. The term for which I have suggested that the bounty permissions should be in force is two years, being the same as that appointed in the regulations formerly in force. Perhaps his Excellency would not object to fix £20,000 as the sum to which the liabilities of the government on this account should for the present be limited.

I have not proposed any stipulation respecting the form in which the agreements between the immigrants and their employers should be drawn up, because I think it a matter in which it would be very unadvisable for this government to interfere, and there will be no necessity for its interference, should it not adopt Mr. Beit's plan of binding the emigrants to three years service, with a view to securing from them the repayment of their passage money.

It may, however, be desirable that the law officers should be requested to prepare a short memorandum on the present state of the law of the colony, as it would affect such agreements, and to add any suggestions or remarks which might be useful for the guidance of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, or any other officers of her Majesty's Government from whom information on the subject might be sought in England.

Mr. Beit's offer of his services as an agent for the encouragement of German Immigration does not appear to require any remark in reference to the carrying out of the suggestions which I have made, as in the event of their adoption no such agency would be employed by the government. The business would be conducted by the private agents of the settlers.

I beg to append to this report two letters with which I have been favoured on the subject of German Immigration. The one from Mr. James Macarthur, of Camden, who has for some years had German Vinedressers in his service; the other from Mr. Kirchner, a German gentleman resident in Sydney, who, I understand, has been recently in communication with several influential settlers desirous of obtaining vinedressers, &c., from his native country.

I have, &c.,
FRANCIS L. S. MEREWETHER.
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

(COPY.)

(Letters referred to in the foregoing Communication.)

Sydney, 11th February, 1847.

SIR,—In reply to your enquiries on the subject of Emigration to this colony from the continent of Europe, I beg to state, that in 1838 six families of Vignerons, from the Duchy of Nassau, were sent out under engagement to my brother Mr. William Macarthur, and myself, to be employed in the cultivation of our vineyard at Camden. In 1843, we brought out several more families from the same place.

Of these people about half remain in our service, the others are employed in vineyard cultivation at the Hunter's River, and in other districts.

From the experience thus obtained, I can have no hesitation in expressing my conviction of the importance, as regards *imperial*, as well as local interests, of introducing into this colony several thousand persons skilled in vine culture, the making of wine, the preparation of dried fruits, and other processes of rural economy, with which the peasantry of the British Islands are unacquainted.

My brother Colonel Macarthur, who selected and engaged the families from the Duchy of Nassau, would be happy to afford all the information in his power, should the subject be favourably entertained, as I trust it will, by the Home Government.

It was with difficulty that he found any one, in 1837, to embark on what was then considered so perilous an adventure. From the accounts sent home by this first party, a very different feeling prevailed when he subsequently visited the Duchy of Nassau; and at this time, I have reason to believe that a large number of persons, of the description required, would gladly emigrate to this colony from the Rhenish wine-growing provinces.

I have also been informed that many of these people would pay one-half of the passage-money at Rotterdam, or at all events an amount equal to the cost of their passage to the American States, and would willingly enter into engagements to repay the balance by yearly instalments from their wages.

Such an arrangement would not fail in my opinion to be attended with the best consequences morally, whilst the advantages in an economical point of view, and in keeping up a stream of useful immigration to our shores, are too obvious to require comment.

A supply of skilful labour of a similar kind, and in some respects perhaps better suited to this colony, may, I am assured, be obtained from the Swiss Cantons, more especially from the Pays de Vaud and Neufchatel.

† I think it necessary to explain, that the principle of requiring bounty emigrants to pay the whole or any portion of their young children's passage money, is one which I recommend *only with reference to the case of foreigners*. I should strongly deprecate its re-adoption into the general system of bounty emigration from the mother country.

Mr. La Trobe can, I have no doubt, afford valuable information in this respect, and would have it in his power greatly to facilitate any plan that might be devised for introducing emigrants from those countries.

I have, &c.,
JAMES MACARTHUR.
F. L. S. Merewether, Esq., &c.

(COPY.)

Prince-street North, Sydney,
11th March, 1847.

SIR,—In accordance with your desire, I beg leave to offer a few suggestions on the subject of importing into this colony German immigrants, skilled in the culture of the vine and manfacture of wine.

The best vinedressers in Germany are to be found on the banks of the Rhine, the Moselle, Maine, and Nechar, or in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia and Bavaria, and the Duchies of Nassau, Baden, and Hesse. Frankfort on the Maine from its central situation, is adapted for the place of meeting for such as wish to emigrate; the British Consul resident in that city, would perhaps be of service in selecting the most suitable out of their number. Some difficulty would exist in getting none but single men, as the German peasant generally marries young; families however should not be objected to,—women and children, even from their early youth, are accustomed to work in vineyards. If Government should be disposed to defray the passage of the German vinedressers, I should propose that this boon might be extended to all individuals from fourteen to forty-five years old; the travelling expenses of the younger and older branches of families could, I have no doubt, be raised, and would be gratefully borne by the immigrants themselves.

Besides vinedressers, every vine grower ought to have at least one competant wine cooper, who thoroughly understands the whole process of making wines, the mixing, fortifying, fining, filling up, &c., who would make also all necessary casks, and ought, moreover, have a knowledge of preparing sparkling wines.

An offer from £15 to £20 yearly wages, with the usual rations and a free passage, ought to induce many vinedressers to emigrate to this colony. Coopers might ask something more, perhaps from £20 to £25.

If the Germans are to embark from an English port, the travelling expenses to London would cost at least £2 per head, and it is difficult to say how much this amount may be swelled by any detention in taking them on board their vessel. I am told that the lowest price of a steerage passage from London to Sydney is £20 per adult; but a larger number of passengers might perhaps cause a reduction in this charge.

If a considerable number of vinedressers, say about one hundred, were to be introduced, into this colony at once, a great saving would be effected by chartering a vessel at Hamburgh or Rotterdam to proceed to Sydney direct.

I consider that £15 per head would then be ample to cover all expenses.

Another advantage accruing to the colony from a direct communication with Germany, would be the probability of its inducing other emigrants to come out at their own expense.

Many a one who may be eager to seek his fortune in this colony is deterred from want of opportunity; not understanding the English language, and without friends and advisers in England, he is altogether at a loss how and where to procure a passage to New South Wales, and at last he embarks in one of the vessels bound for America, rather than venturing into the labyrinth of London to seek there for a passage to Australia.

If bounties for the passage of German vinedressers are to be granted, I should propose that all parties, desirous of employing any, be required to send in an application, (stating number, wages, &c.,) and that an engagement, binding both master and servant, should be concluded in Germany. The immigrant would then know what he had to expect, and could not possibly be disappointed, while his employer would be bound to take him into service according to the terms of his application, and there would be little fear that a number of poor, friendless foreigners might be thrown upon the charity of the colonists, even were, by any unforeseen circumstances, our labour market to become as glutted as it was a few years ago.

Allow me, Sir, in conclusion, to assure you of my willingness to give any further information (if in my power) that you may require on this subject, which I consider of such vital interest to my adopted country, and at the same time likely to be productive of great benefit to many of my needy countrymen.

I have, &c.,
WM. KIRCHNER.
F. L. S. Merewether, Esq.

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State to his Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy.

Downing-street, 11th December, 1847.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 20th of April last, No. 94, with its enclosures, on the subject of proposals which had been made to the Government of New South Wales, by Mr. John N. Beit, for procuring a constant influx of German Emigrants into the colony.

These proposals both yourself and the Immigration Agent consider to be impracticable, and in many respects objectionable. But although strongly opposed to this, or to any general scheme of foreign emigration on an extensive scale, it appears that the local authorities have come to the conclusion that it might be desirable to introduce a limited number of skilled labourers from the Continent of Europe, following trades and callings which are not prosecuted in the United Kingdom, provided these Immigrants be brought out at the instance of parties who may desire to employ them on their own properties, and not in the way of mercantile speculation.

To carry out these views, you have issued a notice, subject to the approval of her Majesty's Government, offering a small bounty on such labourers as may be imported in conformity with the above conditions. It is proposed that the whole amount of bounties should be limited to £20,000, to be expended in two years, and that the funds should be provided from the Territorial Revenue, but not out of the moiety of the proceeds arising from Land Sales applicable to Immigration, that moiety being, by the Land Sales Act, only applicable to Immigration from the United Kingdom.

Although past experience has not shown many instances of success in Immigration carried on by the parties seeking for themselves the services of the Immigrants, and residing at the great distance of Australia, her Majesty's Government are prepared to give the measure you have proposed a fair trial, being fully alive to the great importance of endeavouring to extend the number of valuable products in the colony.

There is, however, one point of detail to which I think it necessary to advert. By the second paragraph in the Government Notice, the Secretary to the Land and Emigration Commissioners is required to authenticate the testimonials of character, and certificates as to age, which must be produced by each Immigrant for whom bounty is claimed. The Commissioners have informed me, that they have not the means of obtaining the intelligence requisite to comply with this rule, and that the difficulty of their doing so would be greatly increased by the difference of language, and the distance of parties with whom they would have to communicate on the subject. This obstacle, it would appear, has not been overlooked by the Colonial Government. In a letter which the Commissioners have received from the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, it is suggested that these documents should in the first instance be authenticated by the Consul or other British authorities resident in the country in which the emigrants may be selected, and that the Secretary to the Commission should merely authenticate the signature of those officers; even this, however, would be attended with some inconvenience and delay to the parties conducting the emigration; and considering that the emigrants will be selected by the private agents of the persons in the colony who wish to engage their services, and who will have double interest in obtaining good selections since they will lose the bounty if the Emigrants are ineligible, it appears to her Majesty's Government, that these are the real securities on which it is best to rely, and that the transmission of the certificates to the Land and Emigration Board for authentication may be dispensed with.

With the above exception, her Majesty's Government approve of the Government Notice which you have issued. They also approve of your proposal, that the funds for the payment of the bounties shall be provided from that moiety of the territorial revenue of the colony, not by law set apart for Immigration.

I have, &c.,
GREY.
Governor C. A. Fitz Roy, &c.

BIRTH.

At New Freugh, on the 20th instant, the lady of J. C. S. M'Donall, Esq., of a son.

DIED,

At his residence, Cross Roads, near Berrima, on the 21st instant, Mr. Kenneth Munro, aged forty-three years.

At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, about the 15th April, Clerke Burton, Esq., Master of the Supreme Court.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—A black Horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, branded on the near side under the saddle T.J., on the mane off side M. The horse was taken from the post opposite to Smith's, the Red Lion, corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets. £5 will be given if any party can detect and convict the thief, or £1 (if the horse has strayed) on his being returned to his owner.
S. STEPHENSON,
10730 Butcher, Surry Hills.

LOST, on Saturday morning, in the Government Domain, a Kangaroo Pup. Whoever will bring the same to the stores of Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., in Spring-street, shall be rewarded. 10708

PARTIES wishing to hold Public Meetings at the Royal Hotel, are respectfully requested to intimate the same previous to such meetings to Mr. Sparkes, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for the rooms required 10728

TO BE LET, the Dwelling-house and Premises, No. 324, Castlereagh-street North. Apply at the Office of Mr. MORNEREAD, O'Connell-street. 10544

TO LET, two Houses in the most healthy part of Sydney, situated in Victoria Terrace, Miller's Point. For particulars enquire on the premises. 6514

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, a Baker's Shop and business, in a first-rate situation. For particulars apply to JOHN HART, General Agent and Broker, No. 133, King-street, the same premises as the *Sydney Chronicle* Newspaper Office. 10694

PUBLIC HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, a Public-house, which is situated in a low neighbourhood; the rent is moderate, and the small sum only of £40 is asked for the license, beer engine, counter, kegs, measures, bar-fittings, lamps, and other articles too numerous to detail, in fact it is giving the things away, without reference to the trade attached to the house.

ALSO,

Another House, the present occupier leaving it solely on account of ill-health; the weekly taking has never been less than £25. Rent low, and coming-in a mere nothing, and in the wool season there is at times as many as forty teams putting up at it Apply to JOHN HART, General Agent and Broker, 133, King-street, the same premises as the *Sydney Chronicle* Newspaper Office. 10696

TO LET, BROUGHAM HOUSE, the residence of Dr. Dawson. For terms apply in the first instance by letter post paid, to Mr. JAMES DOWLING, New Buildings, opposite the Supreme Court, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, three newly built houses in Victoria street, Woolloomooloo, adjoining the residence of Dr. Dawson on the north, each containing four rooms, with detached kitchens, &c.

To respectable and permanent tenants these houses will be let on most reasonable terms For further particulars apply to
T. MAHER,
10161 Willow Tree, 223, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, for any term that may be agreed upon, that commodious premises known as the Glasgow Arms, situate in Church-street, Parramatta, and now in full trade, with counter, fixtures, sign and lamp, complete, together with license. Possession can be given on 1st July next. Application to be made to the proprietor.
PHŒBE TUNKS.
Parramatta, June 19 10342

SALES BY AUCTION.

TWO TONS OATMEAL, LINSEED.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 28TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
20 BAGS, each 224 lbs. Oatmeal
40 Bags, each 1 bushel, Linseed.
Terms at sale. 10631

LARGE TURNING LATHE.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 28TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,
One very Large and Excellent TURNING LATHE, well worthy the attention of the Trade.
Terms—Cash. 10630

GIG WHIPS, RAISINS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 28TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
18 DOZEN GIG WHIPS
19 Half-boxes Raisins.
Terms—Cash. 10632

AMERICAN HOPS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
20 BALES AMERICAN HOPS.
Terms at sale. 10563

TO GROCERS, COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,
5 CASES JAMAICA GINGER
assorted qualities
11 Boxes French prunes
13 Boxes pearl soap
14 Barrels Epsom salts
5 Bales candlewick
6 Bales wine corks
2 Casks and 1 case wine corks
3 Cases mace
29 Mats Mauritius sugar.
Terms at sale. 10692

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.
ANNATTO, ISINGLASS, LAVENDER-WATER, WINDSOR SOAP.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
At eleven o'clock,
R & D 1 CASE, 112 lbs. Fulwood's Annatto
1 8 1 Cask, 105 lbs., book isinglass
1 9 1 Case, 6 dozen half-pints, lavender-water
1 10 1 Case Windsor soap, in packets
1 11 1 Case Windsor soap, in packets.
Terms at sale. 10693

EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINES.
TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, SHIPPERS TO THE NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, AND OTHERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions from Mr. Robert Garrett,
(Who is retiring from business,)
To sell by public auction, at the Wine Stores, No. 489, George-street,
ON FRIDAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his extensive stock, comprising—
650 DOZEN of Bottled Wines, amongst which will be found
"Hunt's" □□□ Port, in three dozen cases
Ditto □ Port, in ditto ditto ditto
"Page's" Port, in one dozen cases
Ditto Sherry, in one ditto ditto
"Black's" ditto, in three ditto ditto
"Brown and Co.s" ditto, in three ditto ditto
Hunt's Port, in quarter-casks
Cape Wine in hogsheads
The whole of these Wines have been selected by Mr. Garrett with great care, and as the sale will be conducted without reserve, a very favourable opportunity is presented to parties wishing to lay in a stock of a genuine article.
Terms at sale. 10707

TEA AND SUGAR.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, THE 27TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.
264 Half chests congou tea, 51 lbs. each
50 Ditto ditto ditto 46 lbs. each
50 Packages very fine Souchong 28 lbs. each
3 Boxes superior ditto 33 lbs. each
65 Chests hyson skin
50 Half chests ditto
65 Chests Congou
26 Tons superior Manila sugar
Terms at sale. 10642

TO SHIP CHANDLERS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,
THIS DAY, 27TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,
87 Coils Europe rope, assorted, from one to five inch
30 Dozen seaming twine
10 Bundles roping ditto
100 Bolts bleached sail canvas,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms at sale. 10643

LONDON-BUILT BRITZKAS AND CAB.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, 27TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
Two handsome London-built BRITZKAS
One ditto ditto ditto CAB
Two sets superior Harness.
Terms, cash. 10286

TO WOOLLEN DRAPERS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 28TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
One case superior black cloths
One ditto ditto blue ditto
One ditto fancy doeskins
Two ditto fine brown beavers
Two ditto ditto blue ditto
One ditto blue pilot cloths
Oneditto buttons of all sorts
One ditto tailors' trimmings ditto
One ditto black and coloured satin vestings
Five pieces black silk serge.
Terms at sale. 10641

LEGHORN HATS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 28TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
One case, containing a large and general assortment of infants', boys', and men's fine Leghorn Hats,
Terms at sale. 10640

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
FOR THE WINDING UP OF THE HALF-YEAR'S BUSINESS.
WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH JUNE,
THURSDAY, THE 29TH JUNE,
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
HAS received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above days,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
The undermentioned goods, for the purpose of closing accounts to 30th June.
500 Pieces handsome prints
100 Pieces 3-4 lilacs
200 Pieces small plates
95 Pieces 7-8 navy blues
160 Pieces 7-8 black and white
200 Pieces 36 inch white shirting
39 Pieces 72 inch brown sheeting
50 Pieces 72 inch white sheeting
7 Pieces 36 inch linen tick
12 Pieces 7-8 cotton tick
12 Pieces 36 inch fine Forfar sheeting
10 Pieces 36 inch fine Osnaburg
1 Case fine damask cloths, from 7-4 to 20-4
1 Bale linen huckabacks
1 Bale bordered towels
1 Case 6-4 fine Irish linens
4 Case coloured damask table covers
2 Cases drab moleskin
1 Case white ditto
3 Bales cotton checks
2 Bales stout Scotch twills
2 Bales crossover stripes
5 Bales 8 4 to 11-4 blankets
2 Bales 10-4 to 12-4 coloured counterpanes
2 Bales 9-4 diaper rugs
1 Bale 10-4 cotton sheets
2 Cases Scotch twill shirts
1 Case white shirts, linen fronts
2 Bales heavy striped shirts
1 Case fine regatta ditto
2 Cases double stitched trousers
1 Case white ditto
1 Case cloth ditto
2 Bales fine pilot coats
2 Cases brown Chesterfields
2 Bales shepherds' coats
1 Bale pea coats
2 Bales serge shirts
1 Case drab trousers
1 Case cotton braces
2 Cases white cotton hose
1 Case grey lamb's wool ditto
2 Cases children's socks
2 Cases handsome de laine dresses
1 Case Cashmere ditto
2 Cases 6-4 gala plaids
1 Case 3-4 ditto ditto
1 Case handsome winter shawls
1 Case ditto turnovers
1 Case black crapes and white serophanes
1 Case ditto gros and satinettes
2 Cases ditto Coburg cloths
1 Case furniture dimity
2 Cases cotton handkerchiefs
2 Cases imitation corahs
1 Case real ditto
1 Case black ducapes and Brussels
1 Case lace goods
1 Case printed moleskins
1 Case black and coloured ribbons
20 Gross ditto galloons
1 Case cap fronts
1 Case fancy Berlin cloaks
1 Case baby linen
1 Case muslin collars and habit shirts
1 Case Grecian boots
1 Case coloured printed Foulard dresses and French robes
1 Case white muslin robes, well adapted to the Tahiti trade
The whole of the above Goods will positively be sold to the highest bidder, this being the last sale of any importance for the season. The Trade will do well to be in early attendance.
Terms at sale.
To commence at 11 o'clock precisely. 10639

EX ANNE BATES AND CANTON.
TO DRAPERS, STORKEEPERS, AND DEALERS.
MR. JOHN RICKARDS will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 27TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,
The following packages of Drapery, Slops, Hosiery, and Haberdashery, &c., to close various consignments, and without the slightest reserve,
Two cases rich de laine dresses
One case twilled Cashmere ditto
Three cases winter prints
One case fine Irish linens
Two cases 6-4 window hollands
One case 4-4 ditto ditto
Two cases 4-4 rough ditto
One case drab moleskins
Two cases back and coloured Orleans cloth
Two cases 3-4 gala plaids
Two cases 3-4 Scotch twilled ginghams
One case black and coloured velvets
Two cases fancy check and jaconet muslins
Two cases gents' white shirts, linen collars, fronts, &c.
One bale Scotch twilled shirts
One bale blue serge ditto
One case printed silk corahs
One case black silk and satin handkerchiefs, satin stocks, and opera ties
Two cases cotton hose, children's cotton and worsted socks, lambswool, tartan, and London boots
One case Berlin goods—in children's hoods, capes, mantillas, German boas, French ties, &c., &c.
Two cases worked muslin goods in muslin collars and habit shirts, infants' long and short robes, frock bodies, cambric and lace caps, &c., &c.
One case fringed toilet coats, and corded coats
One case white satteen and jean stays
Two cases 3-4 linen huckabacks
One case furniture dimity
Two bales 4-4 forfars
One bale Scotch twill
Two cases jean stripes
Five cartoons French flowers
Two cases assorted furs—in sables, lynx, and chinchilla boas, capes, &c.
Terms at sale. 10666

MAGNUM BONUM PENS, SOCKETS, BILLIARD CUES.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 27, 1848,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
1 Case Magnum Bonum Pens
1 Ditto sockets
23 Thurston's fancy billiard cues
Silver watch, gold rings, and brooches.
Terms at sale. 10709

STATIONERY, BRUSHWARE, PENS, COMBS, LOOKING GLASSES, PERFUMERY, &c.
TO STATIONERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 27,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Ladies' work boxes, inlaid
Gents' dressing cases
Hair and cloth brushes
Tail and small-tooth combs
Looking glasses
Perfumery
Scent bottles and toilets
Steel pens
Pen and pocket knives
Fancy soaps
Letter paper
Ink, quill pens
Twine, wafers, and envelopes.
Terms at sale. 10582

SMITHS' TOOLS, IRONMONGERY, IRON, AND METAL, &c.
TO SMITHS, IRONMONGERS, STORKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Old Stores of the late Mr. L. Iredale, York-street, on
THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 29TH, 1848,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
Smiths' bellows, patent forge, backs, and tuyerons
Variety of smiths' tools
Damaged guttering
Large iron pump
Bullock yokes, red stock guns
Superior spades, T hinges
Steelyards, hames
Frying-pans
Large scale beam
Ship scrapers, caulking mallets
Damaged nails, &c.
A quantity of scrap iron and metal.
Terms at sale.
☞ The above affords an excellent opportunity for smiths' laying in a superior assortment of every description of articles required. 10618

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE OF DRAPERY, SLOPS, &c.
THE RETAIL STOCK OF THE BEE-HIVE.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the Proprietors to sell by auction, at the Bee-hive, on
FRIDAY NEXT, 30TH JUNE, 1848,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
A large and valuable assortment of Drapery Goods, Slops, &c., comprising—
Calicos, white and unbleached
Ditto shirtings
Prints, small pattern
Ditto, chints
Ditto, navy blues
Ditto, black and white
Ditto, furniture chints
Checks and ticks
Huckabacks and diapers
Irish linens and lawns
Brown hollands
Osnaburgs
Black, white, and coloured roll jacconets
Muslins, jacconets, book, check, &c.
Cotton handkerchiefs
Women's white cotton hose
Ditto black ditto hose
Ditto ditto worsted hose
Ditto lambs'-wool hose
Men's brown half-hose
Ditto coloured half-hose
Ditto white half-hose
Ditto lamb's-wool and worsted hose
Ditto shirts, pants, and drawers
Children's socks, white and coloured
Gloves, a large assortment
Men's white shirts
Black and coloured silk handkerchiefs
Flannels, Lancashire and Welsh
Mousseline de laines, in the piece
Ditto, in dresses
Orleans, Alpaca, and Coburg cloths
Plaids and tartans
Merinos, British and French
Fancy dresses in great variety
Shawls and turnovers
Fancy handkerchiefs and neck ties
Muslin collars and habit shirts
Ribbons, plain and fancy
Flowers
Lace goods
Woollen cloths in Yorkshire and West of England broads
Kerseymeres, buckskins, and doeskins
Fancy vestings
Striped shirts
Regatta ditto
Moleskin trousers and jackets
Pilot coats, monkey jackets
Pea coats
Shepherds' and stockmen's coats
Hats, black and drab beaver, and silk
Terms—Cash. 10659

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from
R. M. ROBEY, Esq.,
to sell by auction, at his stores,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1848,
26 CRATES EARTHENWARE.
☞ Particulars in Thursday's *Herald*. 10710

"KATHLEEN."
BY AUCTION.
MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
ON SATURDAY,
(After the sale of "Jerrocks,")
"KATHLEEN," a thorough-bred mare, four years old, by Lycurgus, out of Mr. Kater's thorough-bred mare Kathleen O'More.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF W. J. JOHNSON.
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.
FINE TONED NEW FINGER ORGAN.
THREE MILKING COWS.
AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND AT PARRAMATTA.
CATTLE AND HORSES.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 27,
At eleven o'clock,
A fine-toned new finger organ, compass from gamut G to F in alt, containing open diapason principle and fifteenth, with general swell, to blow with the hand and foot, suitable for a large room or small church.
Three superior milking cows
An allotment of land at Parramatta
Sundry lot of cattle and horses at Mr. Thompson's station at the Murrumbidgee
And,
One horse at Clydesdale.
Terms, cash. 10714

HIGHLY VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.
TWO HOUSES IN GLOUCESTER-STREET, ADJOINING THE PROPERTY OF LAWRENCE MYLES, ESQ.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 27,
At 12 o'clock,
All that capital messuage or dwelling house, situate on Bunker's Hill, in the city of Sydney, together with the land whereon the same is erected and built, which said messuage or premises are bounded on the north by Mr. Blackett's premises; on the south by a cottage now or late belonging to Richard Lang; on the east, by New George-street; and on the west by a fence at the back of the yard of the hereditaments hereby released, adjoining Joseph Pashfield's premises.
And also,
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the cottage thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on Bunker's Hill, in the city of Sydney, bounded on the north by the allotments of John Terry Hughes eighty feet, on the south by William Pascoe Crook's eight feet, on the east by Gloucester-street thirty-two feet, and on the west by William Henry Moore's land thirty-two feet, or howsoever otherwise the said hereditaments and premises, or any part thereof, now are, or is, or heretofore were, or was situated, called, known, described, or distinguished.
☞ A plan of the property is being prepared, and will be on view at the rooms of the auctioneer previously to the sale, and from whom further particulars may be ascertained.
Terms declared at time of sale. 10716

ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 27TH,
At 12 o'clock,
A rosewood cottage piano, by Mortimer and Co., in good condition.
Terms at sale. 10712

TUESDAY, 27TH JUNE.
772 BAGS SUGAR,
Ex Woodlark.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
THIS DAY, 27TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,
For the benefit of whom it may concern,
Consisting of—
10 bags, much damaged
427 ditto, slightly damaged
335 ditto, broken and uncaged
Terms at sale. 10546

THURSDAY, 29TH INSTANT.
VALUABLE ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN SUSSEX-STREET,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE STORES OF THE HUNTER'S RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.
BY MR. LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
By order of the Mortgagee, under a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed.
ALL that piece or parcel of Land, situate in the city of Sydney, parish of St. Phillip, in the county of Cumberland, being part and parcel of allotment No. 6 of section No. 57, bounded on the south by land now (or formerly) belonging to John Stewart, 75 feet 3 inches; on the east by other part of the land contained in a certain grant to William M'Kenzie, and now (or formerly) belonging to one James Brown, 34 feet 6 inches; on the north by a reserved road 75 feet 3 inches; and on the west formerly by the high water mark of Darling Harbour, but now by Sussex-street, 30 feet.
*** *The above property is situated in a most busy neighbourhood, on the east side of Sussex-street, nearly opposite the stores of the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company; and is well worthy the attention of parties in search of valuable freehold city property, as an investment for spare capital.*
Terms—Cash. 10681

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF R. M. CAMPBELL, ESQ.,
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.
Under the Act Vic. 5, No. 17.
MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Official Assignee to sell by public auction,
ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH JULY,
At the Mart, King-street,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES, VIZ.:
Lot 1—The estate of Wingello, containing 2460 acres
Lot 2—An allotment at Goulburn
Lot 3—572 acres on the Burrows
Lot 4—6000 fine woolled clean sheep
Lot 5—1065 fine woolled, not quite clean
Lot 6—320 head superior horned cattle
Lot 7—4 stock horses
Lot 8—Farming implements, pigs, wheat, &c.
OF THE ESTATE—It is situate in the valley of Wingello, between Wingello Creek and the Wollondilly River, trending along a fine rich meadow for about four miles east and west and ultimately comes out at the Wollondilly, opposite Arthursleigh. It comprises NINE different grants and purchases from the crown, and they are so very judiciously disposed as to command one of the most valuable runs within the boundaries
FOR 7000 OR MORE SHEEP.
☞ Further particulars may be ascertained by applying to the Official Assignee, or the Auctioneer.
☞ The Titles to the Estate are in the hands of Messrs. Allen and Son, solicitors, Elizabeth-street. 10720

DRAY HORSES.
IN consequence of the HORSE TEAMS WITH DOUBLE SHAFT DRAYS AND HARNESS complete, (the property of the Messrs. BLAXLAND) not having arrived in time for sale on Saturday last, as advertised, they will be sold on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, (immediately after the sale of Mr. Allen's draught mares,) at ARMSTRONG'S Veterinary Repository. This arrangement will enable purchasers of cart horses a rare opportunity of supplying themselves. 10464

HEAVY CART MARES.
MR. JOHN ALLEN, of Liverpool Plains, has selected and brought down for Sale
16 MARES
8 HORSES.
They are chosen from his herd of nearly seven hundred head, for their immense power. The mares are in foal to Cleveland and Clydesdale horses, and are in excellent order.
Mr. Allen has brought down this lot to try if really good animals will bring a remunerating price, and as a few pounds [illegible] great object to him, he is determined to sell them WITHOUT RESERVE, at
ARMSTRONG'S REPOSITORY,
At 12 o'clock,
ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT.
☞ They will be at the Repository on the day before the sale. 10452

FINE FLOUR.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TB & Co. THIS DAY, JUNE 27,
At twelve o'clock,
20 TONS FINE FLOUR, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 10719

CHRONOMETER.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 27TH JUNE,
At 12 o'clock,
AN EIGHT-DAY CHRONOMETER, by "Barrande," London
Terms, cash. 10720

JOHN AND CHARLOTTE SCHOONER.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 27TH JUNE,
At 12 o'clock,
By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Thomas Steele,
ONE-HALF Share of the fine schooner JOHN AND CHARLOTTE,
98 tons register.
Also,—At the same time,
By order of the Executrix of the late Mr. Jasper Morley,
One half-share of the above Schooner.
This vessel was built at the Manning River, she is a beautiful and fast-sailing craft, carries a large cargo, and is now lying at Brown's, late Street's Wharf.
An inventory may be seen, and further particulars obtained upon application at the rooms of the auctioneer.
☞ The auctioneer will give the purchaser of one-half share the option of taking the remaining half-share at the same rate.
Terms at sale. 10722

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
WRECK OF THE SCHOONER "SARAH,"